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A DYED BEARD.

It Probably Changed the History of the Whole Human Race.

The most striking case in history of the importance of trifles is furnished by the story of Musa, the leader of the Moslem host which won from Christendom in three and a half years dominions which it took the soldiers of the cross twenty generations to win back. He had a red beard. This was a trifle. Musa, though a very great general, was a very vain man, and he dyed his beard black. This was another trifle. One of his captains chafed him on the subject, and Musa forthwith had him stripped and scourged. For this, at the very height of his conquering career, Musa was recalled by the caliph and disgraced. This made it impossible for him to command the Moslem army at the battle of Tours, on the issue of which, as all historians agree, the destinies of Europe and perhaps of the whole human race depended.

It is almost certain that if the genius of Musa had replaced the incompetence of the half dozen tribal leaders whose dissensions made victory impossible the forces of Islam would have joined hands from the west to the east and inclosed Europe in their grasp.—London Standard.

The First Knitting Machine.

Historic mention of hand knitting is first found in the books of the time of Queen Elizabeth, though it is known that it was one of the arts of the Pompeians. The first machine for knitting was the invention of one William Lee, who made application for a patent in England in 1589. On being refused a patent by the English authorities he forthwith departed for France and soon afterward set up a large factory at Rouen. The Lee machine, which remained the same as it was 200 years later, was introduced in the colonies during the Revolutionary war. A sharp Yankee improved on it and set up the first United States stocking factory at Cohoes, N. Y., in 1832.

The American Chameleon.

The American chameleon, a small lizard (Anolis carolinensis), inhabits various parts of the southern United States. The little animal has the remarkable habit of quickly and completely changing its colors, varying from brown to yellow or pale green. Its food consists of insects. The little animal is perfectly harmless to higher forms of life, is often kept as a pet and has been worn attached to a chain as an ornament. The toes are provided with adhesive pads, which enable the lizard to run upon smooth vertical surfaces.—St. Nicholas.

Romance of a Song.

"Yes, the Day is Past," has a romantic history. It was written by Colonel Paul Pestel of the Russian army, who, with others, conspired against the Russian government in 1826. The plot was discovered, he was arrested, imprisoned, tried and on July 11, 1826, was hanged. During the interval between his trial and execution he composed the words and music of this song and with a bit of iron scratched them on the wall of his cell, where the song was found some years after his death.

Heart and Lungs.

The action of the heart, lungs and digestive system is involuntary, for the reason that it is indispensable to life and must be carried on under all circumstances. If a man had to think of his heart or had to remember that he must breathe or that his food must digest he would have no time to do anything else, and if by chance he should forget to keep his heart going or his lungs in operation he would fall dead on the spot.

Doomed.

"Emily, if William today asks you to marry him you must tell him to speak to me."
"Yes, mamma. But if he does not?"
"Then tell him I want to speak to him."—Fliegende Blatter.

Quite the Contrary.

Tess—I certainly was surprised to hear that Maud was married. Jess—Yes, it was rather unexpected. Tess—Her family's quite incensed, I hear. They say her husband is a man of absolutely no family. Jess—That's all wrong. He was a widower with four children.—Philadelphia Press.

A Matter of Credit.

"He is always bragging that he doesn't owe anybody a dollar."
"Well," answered the man who borrows, "thank heaven my credit is not that bad."—Exchange.

More Than Clever.

Ted—Is Sawyer a clever doctor? Ned—Oh, very! He can tell a woman patient she needs to take heavy exercises without offending her.—New Yorker.

Trouble.

The fellow who "borrows trouble" always has on hand enough to start a gloom factory. Try lending it for awhile.

Patience is the support of weakness; Impatience is the ruin of strength.—Colton.

DEMAND THE BRAND



OVERALLS

Appropriations for Pensions.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill appropriating \$140,000,000 to meet the pension bills of the next fiscal year. This is almost at the maximum of appropriation. Mr Gardner of Michigan, chairman of the sub-committee, opened the debate which preceded the passage of the act, with a statement of figures as to pension payments which are astonishing and interesting. He showed that there are yet six names on the pension roll of the War of Revolution, though it is 123 years since it was ended, and 8,000 on that of the second war with Great Britain. The cost of the great Civil War was six billion dollars, and during the forty years that have passed since the surrender of Lee, the country has paid \$3,300,000,000 in pensions chargeable to that war. Mr Gardner ventures the prediction that before the last survivor is removed from the rolls, a sum equal to the whole cost of the war will have been paid. At present there are 500,000 pensioners on the roll of the Civil War, and 11,400 on the roll of the Mexican War. There were for the Spanish War 312,000 enlistments, and there are to-day more pensioners chargeable against that war than the maximum number under Shafter in Cuba. Mr Gardner predicts that in twenty years there will be 132,000 Spanish War pensioners on the rolls.

As by amendments to the pension law is now to be considered a permanent disability within the meaning of the law, war will have additional terrors if the cost is to be multiplied by two, to meet the pension claims. Mr Gardner shows that France pays each year \$26,180,900; Germany, \$21,653,000; Austria-Hungary, \$10,723,482, and Great Britain, \$9,850,000. The aggregate paid by these four great powers is \$68,427,657, or less than one-half paid by the United States. The figures are eloquent.

The Work of the Heart.

One of the most remarkable things about the heart is the amount of work it does. Considering the organ as a pump whose task is to deliver a known quantity of blood against a known "head," it is easy to show that in twenty-four hours a man's heart does about 124 foot tons of work. "In other words," says a contemporary, "if the whole force expended by the heart in twenty-four hours were gathered into one huge stroke, such a power would lift 124 tons one foot from the ground. A similar calculation has been made respecting the amount of work expended by the muscles involved in breathing. In twenty-four hours these muscles do about twenty-one foot tons of work."



THE above picture of the man and fish is the trademark of Scott's Emulsion, and is the synonym for strength and purity. It is sold in almost all the civilized countries of the globe.

If the cod fish became extinct it would be a world-wide calamity, because the oil that comes from its liver surpasses all other fats in nourishing and life-giving properties. Thirty years ago the proprietors of Scott's Emulsion found a way of preparing cod liver oil so that everyone can take it and get the full value of the oil without the objectionable taste. Scott's Emulsion is the best thing in the world for weak, backward children, thin, delicate people, and all conditions of wasting and lost strength.

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STANISLAUS FOREST RESERVE.

Applications for Grazing Permits.

Notice is hereby given that all applications for permits to graze cattle, horses, and sheep within the Stanislaus Forest Reserve during the season of 1906, must be submitted to S. L. N. Ellis, Forest Ranger in charge, Sonora, California, on or before April first, 1906. Full information in regard to the grazing fees to be charged, and blank forms to be used in making application, will be furnished upon request addressed to the above named officer.
THOMAS H. SHERRARD,
Acting Forester.

Travels in

Alaska.

Though widely separated from native country, the mind often bridges the distance, and I always have a filial feeling for the home of early life, a feeling shared in greater or less degree by all pioneers. Why this is true has never been explained for the cold fact remains that the child love far exceeds the parental, or to put it more plainly the love is all on the part of the colony, and not of the mother country. Our ancestors found it so, while they endured the neglect and tyranny of England, and many other pages of history are stained with records of infant colonies being treated as conquered people. Human nature does not change, and yet thousands of Alaska's residents fail to understand why the great and mighty United States government has for 38 years persistently and uniformly treated Alaska either with utter neglect or a system of tyranny and exactions that would have shamed the ministry of King George the Third. I use the word "shamed," after careful thought. In 1770 England was engaged in a tremendous struggle for existence, and fearfully pressed for funds. She had just fought a costly war, the results of which were of greater importance to the American colonies than to herself. In this extremity, it seemed but just to make the colonies contribute to the expenses. But the spirit that raised the cry of "No taxation without representation," grew and spread until the God of battles gave the oppressed their rights. I am not inferring that the time will ever come when Alaska can force the United States to give her freedom. There are less than 75,000 white residents in all Alaska, and although immigration constantly increases in spite of the restrictions placed on all kinds of development, we can never hope to be strong enough to conquer our rights from earth's mightiest nation. But the shame of Alaska's wrongs is becoming so flagrant that indications of help are appearing in many quarters. Friends in congress are asserting their opinions more and more strongly. The press of the northwest is no longer alone in publishing Alaska's wrongs, but all over the United States, sentiments of sympathy and indignation are becoming frequent in leading journals. A series of articles in Appleton's Booklovers Magazine, entitled, "The Looting of Alaska" begun in January, is doing much to arouse interest in this subject, and we live in full faith of better times in the near future.

We are having the hardest winter ever known in this region, according to the few who have lived here more than twenty years. December was mild, with temperature seldom down to the freezing point. January was full of blizzards, which would blow into tatters the crests of the waves on the bay, until the water was nearly hidden by cloudlike sheets of vapor, and the snow flying from the mountain tops resembled the disheveled hair of a maniac. Zero weather was experienced for the first time in Seward, and one morning 9 degrees below zero was touched. Since February first the weather has been generally mild.

During the period of heavy storms and little daylight, navigation is especially dangerous. In December the Portland was wrecked about midway between here and Seattle. All on board were saved. The Valencia horror has been old news before this reaches you. Both these disasters might have been averted if a little of the blood money squeezed from Alaska had been spent for necessary light houses.

The S. S. Dora, carrying the mail between Seward and Dutch Harbor, which is a little more than 1000 miles from here, left Seward December 2d, and expected to make the round trip in 20 days. In January, a coast steamer reported that the Dora had left Kodiak, some 200 miles from here, on December 24th, after a hard experience with gales near Cook's Inlet. On February 20th the Santa Ana sailed from Seward to carry the mail and look for the Dora. (The ocean cable only comes as far west as Seward.) The Santa Ana is commanded by Captain Moore, a Maine Yankee, and brother to the captain of the Dora. On February 24th a cablegram from Port Angeles, Washington, informed us that the Dora had arrived there with all on board safe. She had been driven far southward from her course by a gale, and with coal exhausted and rigging damaged, was more than six weeks in reaching the nearest port. That was a joyful night for we all had friends on the Dora, and small hope for their safety. C. H. G.

Call and see the immense new stock at Pete Piccard's.

SCIENTIFIC

MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

The Midnight Sun at Paris.—An Easily-Made Stone.—Disease Chloroforming.—A Product for Tropical Farms.—Dissociation by X-Rays.—Visible Digestion.—The Latent Image.—Automatic Lighting.

At the summer solstice at Paris, the sun descends only eighteen degrees below the horizon, and twilight continues from the setting of the sun in the northwest until its rising in the northeast. At midnight a luminous arc several degrees high can be observed in the north. This faint light was first photographed by Pouchet and Quisset from the top of the Eiffel Tower, and it was conclusively proven to be from the sun. Photometric study was urged by the late M. Cornu. A special photometer has now been constructed by M. Touchet, and with this apparatus the varying intensities of the twilight arc will be accurately measured from the Eiffel Tower observatory.

A new artificial granite reported from Freiburg, Baden, is made from chips of granite or marble, or both. These are made into a consistent putty with a suitable proportion of cement, water, coloring matter and any other desired ingredients, and the mixture is shaped in molds and allowed to set. The blocks are then immersed in water to acquire a certain amount of water. On removal, they are dried and hardened in a warm and shady place, after which they are polished.

The idea of using chloroform for consumption was suggested to a British physician on noting the temporary improvement in consumptive patients after operations requiring an anesthetic. He has had no opportunity to test the theory fully, but has obtained favorable results in a little experimenting with chloroform as an inhalant. This liquid being very volatile and a germicide, he contends that it should be an ideal drug for destroying bacilli in the lungs.

Capoek, much used in Holland and other European countries, is a product of certain bamboos known in the Dutch Indies as the "false cotton tree." It is a down of yellowish brown silky filaments, which is found in the capsule of the fruit, which it surrounds and protects the tender pulp. It is not only very light, but it absorbs scarcely any water even after months of maceration. Less than a pound is sufficient to support a man of ordinary weight in water. In the English and German navies the material is being used instead of cork for life-saving apparatus, and French surgeons now find that it has advantages as a substitute for wadding or cotton for bandages or compresses. It is suggested that the price, which is now high, might be reduced by encouraging the cultivation of this variety of bamboo in eastern colonies.

Atoxine of the blood of eels and allied species, preventing coagulation of poisoned blood, was discovered by M. Mosso as long ago as 1889. The toxine has not yet been isolated, but late investigators have found that the eel serum retains its toxic power for a considerable time in the dark, but that the degree of toxicity varies with the individual eel and with the season. Like snake venom, the toxine appears to be active only when swallowed. An antitoxine can be produced in the blood serum of susceptible animals, and this renders rabbits and goats immune against great doses, though little effect is produced on guinea-pigs.

The strength of hair has been found by a German experimenter to vary greatly with color. A single black hair supported 4 ounces; one of very dark brown, 3 1/2 ounces; brown, 3 ounces; but yellow scarcely held up 2 ounces without breaking.

Twice as much heat is generated by X-rays in lead as in zinc. The only explanation evident to the discoverer is that certain elements are broken up by these rays, and that the energy liberated from these atoms forms a part of that appearing when the rays are absorbed by matter.

The powers of the stomach have been gauged hitherto by means of a test breakfast and the subsequent use of the stomach-pump, or less directly by chemical test of the urine. A new method is being tried in Europe by Dr. Schwartz. He administers a large pill of a third or half an ounce of substrate of bismuth enclosed in a coating of connective tissue from the sheep or ox, and when examination is then made with X-rays this substance shows as a dark shadow. At first it appears as a deep black spot. As digestion progresses however, it disseminates through the stomach, and in health gives a faint shadow of the entire organ in about seven hours. In such disorders as deficiency of acid, pyloric disease and cancer, the black spot persists 9, 11 or even 20 hours, while in hyperacidity the too rapid digestion may cause the spot to disappear in 2 to 5 hours.

When the glass plate of a photographic negative is scraped free from film and cleaned chemically, nothing remains visible, but on breathing on the glass the photographic image may be brought out again as a faint gray and white positive. These curious "breath images" were described the other day by M. J. Bull in a lecture

to British photographers. In the discussion that followed, the general opinion seemed to be that the latent image—the undeveloped photograph—is an electro-chemical formation of molecular nuclei, around which the visible image is subsequently built up by development.

The automatic gas kindler and extinguisher of Herr Raupp, of Mayence, is based upon the singular effect of light in increasing the electric conductivity of selenium. With the coming of daylight, the selenium permits the ready passage of an electric current, and this causes the shutting off of the gas, which the apparatus turns on again and ignites as darkness comes again. The selenium, of course, is shielded from the light of the burning gas.

Washington

Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

Washington D. C. March 10, 1906.
Next Monday the debate on the Hepburn rate bill will open in earnest in the senate. Until then any forecast of the situation is nothing more than guess work. There are a number of amendments to be offered. Others will stand a chance of acceptance after a fight. But it is believed as a whole that the proposal for a conservative judicial review will be accepted. This is the provision meeting most nearly with the views of the president. The only question is whether the scheme for a judicial review can be so framed that the corporation lawyers of the country will be able to take advantage of it so as to practically nullify the intention of the law by opening a way to interminable litigation which the railroads can stand and which the shippers cannot. The negotiations between the two parties and the two factions of each party still continue. The democratic side is much divided. It is certain that the administration cannot count on anything like a solid democratic vote to help out the moiety of republicans who will vote for the bill. The republicans also are divided, and senator Allison and several others are working to secure reasonably harmonious action within the party. It would not be at all surprising under the circumstances if the ultra conservative element broke entirely with the body of the party.

Much interest has been caused in all official circles by the report from Gen. Wood of the engagement of the American forces with the Moros in Jolo. From the reports that have been received at the war department in addition to the press dispatches describing the battle, it would seem that there has been one of the most important engagements in the number of men killed since the occupation of the islands by the American forces. It was stated at the war department today that Gen. Wood has been faced by a very uncomfortable situation. The natives do not know or understand leniency in any form on the part of the government. Leniency is regarded as a sign of weakness. Consequently an increasing number of outlaws and malefactors concentrated in the center of the islands and it was a question whether Gen. Wood should allow them to remain there unmolested and allow them to swoop down on the settlements and upset the generally peaceful condition of the island, or whether he should proceed against them and wipe them out, as the dispatches say he has done. It appears that he took the latter course, and while it has cost the government a number of men, there is a question whether after all it was not the best thing to do. Gen. Wood's worst enemies in the service, and they are many, would not accuse him of lacking any of the essential qualities of a fighter either personally or as a commander. The Moros are fighters themselves. From the way back counties, and it is little wonder that the reports are concerned entirely with casualties and nothing is said about prisoners. But it is safe to say that the bandits in Jolo have been taught a lesson, that they will not forget for a number of years to come.

The fight on the statehood bill has reached a point where it is safe to say that the bill will be passed with the Foraker amendment which will turn the question of joint statehood back for final settlement to the citizens of New Mexico and Arizona. While senator Beveridge says that this is unnecessary, it would seem the decent thing to do, as it is rather against precedent to take any state into the Union against the will of the people. The vote on the bill will not come till next week, but if it is passed in such shape that the people of the two territories have a referendum vote in the matter, there ought not to be any question of its final settlement. From the way things look now, the state of Oklahoma and Indian Territory will be admitted as a whole and no protest made. But it is almost certain that there will not only be a hard fight in New Mexico and Arizona and that a majority of the voters of Arizona will stand out for separate statehood if they have to wait a decade to get it.

"Smoking" Ponies a Strange

Custom of Osage Indians.

One of the ancient customs of the Osage Indians which is still followed, despite the coming of civilization and the allotment of lands among the members of the tribe, is that of "smoking" ponies. The custom is as old as the tribe, and probably will be followed as long as Indians wear blankets. The present ceremony is the same as has been used by the members of the tribe since the wealth of an Indian was counted in ponies.

The pony "smokes" occur early in the year, generally after a large payment of government funds has been made. The leading members of a band of Osages in one part of the reservation will load all their belongings into wagons and ponies, and go for an extended visit to the members of another band in another part of the reservation. The teasing and dancing probably will last for several days before the business of smoking ponies begins. On the day of the pony smoke the guests and their hosts sit in a circle, the latter with their best ponies in a herd near them. The chief of the hosts lights his pipe, and after it is going well he crosses the circle and hands the pipe to an Indian whom he likes among the guests. If the latter smokes, the host returns and picks one of his animals from the herd and leads it across the ring to the honored guest. There is the utmost formality about the ceremony. It is an occasion when each Indian shows his friendship and affection for a member of the other band, and the affair is attended by much solemnity. Following the lead of the chief of the hosts, the other members of the band in turn carry the pipe across the circle and present it to some friend. It sometimes happens that the friend does not smoke, but this is a very rare occurrence. After all of the ponies collected by the hosts have been smoked to the guests, the latter take their ponies and return to their homes.

An Indian likes value received for the things which he gives away, and



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Alum baking powders are unhealthy. Do not use them for raising food under any circumstances. So detrimental are alum baking powders considered, that in most foreign countries their sale is prohibited. In many States in this country the law compels alum powders to be branded to show that they contain this dangerous acid, while in the District of Columbia, Congress has prohibited the sale of all food that contains alum.

Alum baking powders are sold to consumers at from 10 cents a pound to 25 ounces for 25 cents, or 25 cents a pound, and when not branded may generally be distinguished by their price.

More Railroad News.

It is understood that the work of building the branch railroad from a short distance below Valley Springs to Campo Seco will be begun at once. It is also said that the route from the latter point to Gwin mine and to the timber region beyond has recently been resurveyed, and this has given rise to the report that the road is to be continued to higher points. The extensive operations of the Sierra Nevada Water and Power Company, which for the next five or six years will call for the shipment of immense quantities of cement and other supplies, appear to offer great inducements for the rapid extension of the road. Campo Seco is now using a great deal of material in the extension of its copper smelting plant and the road from Lodi to Valley Spring is blocked with freight cars loaded for that point.—Calaveras Prospect.

Costly Leather.

"We have had," said the dealer, "walrus leather two inches thick, such leather being worth about \$500 a side, bringing, as it does, \$2.50 a pound."
"It takes four or five years to tan a walrus hide of that thickness. If the hide is not thoroughly and perfectly tanned the raw strip left in the middle will turn as hard and smooth as iron."
"It takes two or three years to tan inch-thick walrus, and the leather of that thickness calls for \$1.25 a pound; three-quarter inch walrus brings 75 cents a pound by the side."
"Walrus leather is used chiefly for polishing purposes by manufacturing jewelers. It is cut into discs, which are mounted as cheeks. Walrus is a durable leather, and it is especially desirable in this use because it polishes without scratching."

ETNA SCHOOL REPORT.

The following are the names of pupils who were present during the month.—primary room: Meda Mori, Joe Bernicech, Dora McMahon, Selma Leonosio, Maude McMahon, Edith Thompson, Ray Thompson, Charlie Digdale.
Miss C. Badaraco.
Principal's room:—Frank Brown, Earl Vela, John Leonosio, Dave Dondoro, Chester Holtz, Herbert Clark, Byard Holtz, Josephine Popiano, Ernest Brown, Emmet Murphy, Theresa Leonosio, Nelson Vela.

Miss Kate Driscoll.
Primary room:—Days attendance, 581; days absence, 51; number belonging, 33.26; daily attendance, 30.5 percentage of attendance, .92; number of pupils enrolled, 35.

Principal's room:—Days attendance, 412; days absence, 20; number belonging, 22.7; daily attendance, 21.7; percentage, .95; number of pupils enrolled, 23.

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ROYAL CLOAK and SUIT COMPANY
119 to 121 Union Square Avenue
SAN FRANCISCO

A DYED BEARD.

It Probably Changed the History of the Whole Human Race.

The most striking case in history of the importance of trifles is furnished by the story of Musa, the leader of the Moslem host which won from Christendom in three and a half years dominions which it took the soldiers of the cross twenty generations to win back. He had a red beard. This was a trifle. Musa, though a very great general, was a very vain man, and he dyed his beard black. This was another trifle. One of his captains chaffed him on the subject, and Musa forthwith had him stripped and scourged. For this, at the very height of his conquering career, Musa was recalled by the caliph and disgraced. This made it impossible for him to command the Moslem army at the battle of Tours, on the issue of which, as all historians agree, the destinies of Europe and perhaps of the whole human race depended.

It is almost certain that if the genius of Musa had replaced the incompetence of the half dozen tribal leaders whose dissensions made victory impossible the forces of Islam would have joined hands from the west to the east and inclosed Europe in their grasp.—London Standard.

The First Knitting Machine.

Historic mention of hand knitting is first found in the books of the time of Queen Elizabeth, though it is known that it was one of the arts of the Pompeians. The first machine for knitting was the invention of one William Lee, who made application for a patent in England in 1589. On being refused a patent by the English authorities he forthwith departed for France and soon afterward set up a large factory at Rouen. The Lee machine, which remained the same as it was 200 years before, was introduced in the colonies during the Revolutionary war. A sharp Yankee improved on it and set up the first United States stocking factory at Cohoes, N. Y., in 1832.

The American Chameleon.

The American chameleon, a small lizard (Anolis carolinensis), inhabits various parts of the southern United States. The little animal has the remarkable habit of quickly and completely changing its colors, varying from brown to yellow or pale green. Its food consists of insects. The little animal is perfectly harmless to higher forms of life, is often kept as a pet and has been worn attached to a chain as an ornament.

The toes are provided with adhesive pads, which enable the lizard to run upon smooth vertical surfaces.—St. Nicholas.

Romance of a Song.

"Yes, the Die Is Cast," has a romantic history. It was written by Colonel Paul Pestel of the Russian army, who, with others, conspired against the Russian government in 1826. The plot was discovered, he was arrested, imprisoned, tried and on July 11, 1828, was hanged. During the interval between his trial and execution he composed the words and music of this song and with a bit of iron scratched them on the wall of his cell, where the song was found some years after his death.

Heart and Lungs.

The action of the heart, lungs and digestive system is involuntary, for the reason that it is indispensable to life and must be carried on under all circumstances. If a man had to think of his heart or had to remember that he must breathe or that his food must digest he would have no time to do anything else, and if by chance he should forget to keep his heart going or his lungs in operation he would fall dead on the spot.

Doomed.

"Emily, if William today asks you to marry him you must tell him to speak to me."

"Yes, mamma. But if he does not?"
"Then tell him I want to speak to him."—Flegende Blatter.

Can it be true, as is so constantly affirmed, that there is no sex in souls? I doubt it exceedingly.—Coleridge.

Quite the Contrary.

Tess—I certainly was surprised to hear that Maud was married. Jess—Yes, it was rather unexpected. Tess—Her family's quite incensed, I hear. They say her husband is a man of absolutely no family. Jess—That's all wrong. He was a widower with four children.—Philadelphia Press.

A Matter of Credit.

"He is always bragging that he doesn't owe anybody a dollar."
"Well," answered the man who borrows, "thank heaven my credit is not that bad."—Exchange.

More Than Clever.

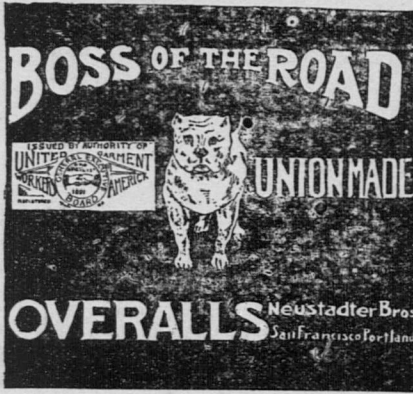
Ted—Is Sawyer a clever doctor? Ned—Oh, very! He can tell a woman patient she needs to take beauty exercises without offending her. —New Yorker.

Trouble.

The fellow who "borrows trouble" always has on hand enough to start a gloom factory. Try lending it for awhile.

Patience is the support of weakness; Impatience is the ruin of strength.—Colton.

DEMAND THE BRAND



Appropriations for Pensions.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill appropriating \$140,000,000 to meet the pension bills of the next fiscal year. This is almost at the maximum of appropriation.

Mr Gardner of Michigan, chairman of the sub-committee, opened the debate which preceded the passage of the act, with a statement of figures as to pension payments which are astonishing and interesting. He showed that there are yet six names on the pension roll of the War of Revolution, though it is 123 years since it was ended, and 8,000 on that of the second war with Great Britain. The cost of the great Civil War was six billion dollars, and during the forty years that have passed since the surrender of Lee, the country has paid \$3,300,000,000 in pensions chargeable to that war. Mr Gardner ventures the prediction that before the last survivor is removed from the rolls, a sum equal to the whole cost of the war will have been paid. At present there are 500,000 pensioners on the roll of the Civil War, and 11,400 on the roll of the Mexican War. There were for the Spanish War 312,000 enlistments, and there are to-day more pensioners chargeable against that war than the maximum number under Shafter in Cuba. Mr Gardner predicts that in twenty years there will be 132,000 Spanish War pensioners on the rolls.

As by amendments to the pension law is now to be considered a permanent disability within the meaning of the law, war will have additional terrors if the cost is to be multiplied by two, to meet the pension claims. Mr Gardner shows that France pays each year \$26,180,900; Germany, \$21,053,000; Austria-Hungary, \$10,723,482, and Great Britain, \$9,856,000. The aggregate paid by these four great powers is \$58,427,687, or less than one-half paid by the United States. The figures are eloquent.

The Work of the Heart.

One of the most remarkable things about the heart is the amount of work it does. Considering the organ as a pump whose task is to deliver a known quantity of blood against a known "head," it is easy to show that in twenty-four hours a man's heart does about 124 foot tons of work. "In other words," says a contemporary, "if the whole force expended by the heart in twenty-four hours were gathered into one huge stroke, such a power would lift 124 tons one foot from the ground. A similar calculation has been made respecting the amount of work expended by the muscles involved in breathing. In twenty-four hours these muscles do about twenty-one foot tons of work."



THE above picture of the man and fish is the trademark of Scott's Emulsion, and is the synonym for strength and purity. It is sold in almost all the civilized countries of the globe.

If the cod fish became extinct it would be a world-wide calamity, because the oil that comes from its liver surpasses all other fats in nourishing and life-giving properties. Thirty years ago the proprietors of Scott's Emulsion found a way of preparing cod liver oil so that everyone can take it and get the full value of the oil without the objectionable taste. Scott's Emulsion is the best thing in the world for weak, backward children, thin, delicate people, and all conditions of wasting and lost strength.

Send for free sample.

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Travels in Alaska.

Though widely separated from native country, the mind often bridges the distance, and I always have a filial feeling for the home of early life, a feeling shared in greater or less degree by all pioneers. Why this is true has never been explained for the cold fact remains that the child love far exceeds the parental, or to put it more plainly the love is all on the part of the colony, and not of the mother country. Our ancestors found it so, while they endured the neglect and tyranny of England, and many other pages of history are stained with records of infant colonies being treated as conquered people. Human nature does not change, and yet thousands of Alaska's residents fail to understand why the great and mighty United States government has for 38 years persistently and uniformly treated Alaska either with utter neglect or a system of tyranny and exactions that would have shamed the ministry of King George the Third. I use the word "shamed," after careful thought. In 1770 England was engaged in a tremendous struggle for existence, and fearfully pressed for funds. She had just fought a costly war, the results of which were of greater importance to the American colonies than to herself. In this extremity, it seemed but just to make the colonies contribute to the expenses. But the spirit that raised the cry of "No taxation without representation," grew and spread until the God of battles gave the oppressed their rights. I am not inferring that the time will ever come when Alaska can force the United States to give her freedom. There are less than 75,000 white residents in all Alaska, and although immigration constantly increases in spite of the restrictions placed on all kinds of development, we can never hope to be strong enough to conquer our rights from earth's mightiest nation. But the shame of Alaska's wrongs is becoming so flagrant that indications of help are appearing in many quarters. Friends in congress are asserting their opinions more and more strongly. The press of the northwest is no longer alone in publishing Alaska's wrongs, but all over the United States, sentiments of sympathy and indignation are becoming frequent in leading journals. A series of articles in Appleton's Booklovers Magazine, entitled, "The Looting of Alaska" begun in January, is doing much to arouse interest in this subject, and we live in full faith of better times in the near future.

We are having the hardest winter ever known in this region, according to the few who have lived here more than twenty years. December was mild, with temperature seldom down to the freezing point. January was full of blizzards, which would blow into tatters the crests of the waves on the bay, until the water was nearly hidden by cloudlike sheets of vapor, and the snow flying from the mountain tops resembled the disheveled hair of a maniac. Zero weather was experienced for the first time in Seward, and one morning 9 degrees below zero was touched. Since February first the weather has been generally mild.

During the period of heavy storms and little daylight, navigation is especially dangerous. In December the Portland was wrecked about midway between here and Seattle. All on board were saved. The Valencia horror has been old news before this reaches you. Both these disasters might have been averted if a little of the blood money squeezed from Alaska had been spent for necessary light houses.

The S. S. Dora, carrying the mail between Seward and Dutch Harbor, which is a little more than 1000 miles from here, left Seward December 24, and expected to make the round trip in 20 days. In January, a coast steamer reported that the Dora had left Kodiak, some 200 miles from here, on December 24th, after a hard experience with gales near Cook's Inlet. On February 20th the Santa Ana sailed from Seward to carry the mail and look for the Dora. (The ocean cable only comes as far west as Seward.) The Santa Ana is commanded by Captain Moore, a Maine Yankee, and brother to the captain of the Dora. On February 24th a cablegram from Port Angeles, Washington, informed us that the Dora had arrived there with all on board safe. She had been driven far southward from her course by a gale, and with coal exhausted and rigging damaged, was more than six weeks in reaching the nearest port. That was a joyful night for we all had friends on the Dora, and small hope for their safety.

Call and see the immense new stock at Pete Piccard's.

STANISLAUS FOREST RESERVE.

Applications for Grazing Permits.

Notice is hereby given that all applications for permits to graze cattle, horses, and sheep within the Stanislaus Forest Reserve during the season of 1906, must be submitted to S. L. N. Ellis, Forest Ranger in charge, Sonoma, California, on or before April 1st, 1906. Full information in regard to the grazing fees to be charged, and blank forms to be used in making application, will be furnished upon request addressed to the above named officer.

THOMAS H. SHERRARD, Acting Forester.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

The Midnight Sun at Paris.—An Easily-Made Stone.—Disease Chloroforming.—A Product for Tropical Farms.—Dissociation by X-Rays.—Visible Digestion.—The Latent Image.—Automatic Lighting.

At the summer solstice at Paris, the sun descends only eighteen degrees below the horizon, and twilight continues from the setting of the sun in the northwest until its rising in the northeast. At midnight a luminous arc several degrees high can be observed in the north. This faint light was first photographed by Pouchet and Quisset from the top of the Eiffel Tower, and it was conclusively proven to be from the sun. Photometric study was urged by the late M. Cornu. A special photometer has now been constructed by M. Touchet, and with this apparatus the varying intensities of the twilight arc will be accurately measured from the Eiffel Tower observatory.

A new artificial granite reported from Freiburg, Baden, is made from chips of granite or marble, or both. These are made into a consistent putty with a suitable proportion of cement, water, coloring matter and any other desired ingredients, and the mixture is shaped in molds and allowed to set. The blocks are then immersed in water to acquire a certain amount of water. On removal, they are dried and hardened in a warm and shady place, after which they are polished.

The idea of using chloroform for consumption was suggested to a British physician on noting the temporary improvement in consumptive patients after operations requiring an anesthetic. He has had no opportunity to test the theory fully, but has obtained favorable results in a little experimenting with chloroform as an inhalant. This liquid being very volatile and a germicide, he contends that it should be an ideal drug for destroying bacilli in the lungs.

Capock, much used in Holland and other European countries, is a product of certain bamboos known in the Dutch Indies as the "false cotton tree." It is a down of yellowish brown silky filaments, which is found in the capsule of the fruit, where it surrounds and protects the tender pulp. It is not only very light, but it absorbs scarcely any water even after months of maceration. Less than a pound is sufficient to support a man of ordinary weight in water. In the English and German navies the material is being used instead of cork for life-saving apparatus, and French surgeons now find that it has advantages as a substitute for wadding or cotton for bandages or compresses. It is suggested that the price, which is now high, might be reduced by encouraging the cultivation of this variety of bamboo in eastern colonies.

Atoxine of the blood of eels and allied species, preventing coagulation of poisoned blood, was discovered by M. Mosso as long ago as 1889. The toxine has not yet been isolated, but late investigators have found that the eel serum retains its toxic power for a considerable time in the dark, but that the degree of toxicity varies with the individual eel and with the season. Like snake venom, the toxine appears to be active only when swallowed. An antitoxine can be produced in the blood serum of susceptible animals, and this renders rabbits and goats immune against great doses, though little effect is produced on guinea-pigs.

The strength of hair has been found by a German experimenter to vary greatly with color. A single black hair supported 4 ounces; one of very dark brown, 3½ ounces; brown, 3 ounces; but yellow scarcely held up 2 ounces without breaking.

Twice as much heat is generated by X-rays in lead as in zinc. The only explanation evident to the discoverer is that certain elements are broken up by these rays, and that the energy liberated from these atoms forms a part of that appearing when the rays are absorbed by matter.

The powers of the stomach have been gauged hitherto by means of a test breakfast and the subsequent use of the stomach-pump, or less directly by chemical test of the urine. A new method is being tried in Europe by Dr. Schwartz. He administers a large pill of a third or half an ounce of subnitrate of bismuth enclosed in a coating of connective tissue from the sheep or ox, and when examination is then made with X-rays this substance shows as a dark shadow. At first it appears as a deep black spot. As digestion progresses however, it disseminates through the stomach, and in health gives a faint shadow of the entire organ in about seven hours. In such disorders as deficiency of acid, pyloric disease and cancer, the black spot persists 9, 11 or even 20 hours, while in hyperacidity the too rapid digestion may cause the spot to disappear in 2 to 5 hours.

When the glass plate of a photographic negative is scraped free from film and cleaned chemically, nothing remains visible, but on breathing on the glass the photographic image may be brought out again as a faint gray and white positive. These curious "breath images" were described the other day by M. J. Bull in a lecture

to British photographers. In the discussion that followed, the general opinion seemed to be that the latent image—the undeveloped photograph—is an electro-chemical formation of molecular nuclei, around which the visible image is subsequently built up by development.

The automatic gas kindler and extinguisher of Herr Raupp, of Mayence, is based upon the singular effect of light in increasing the electric conductivity of selenium. With the coming of daylight, the selenium permits the ready passage of an electric current, and this causes the shutting off of the gas, which the apparatus turns on again and ignites as darkness comes again. The selenium, of course, is shielded from the light of the burning gas.

Washington

Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

Washington D. C. March 10, 1906.
Next Monday the debate on the Hepburn rate bill will open in earnest in the senate. Until then any forecast of the situation is nothing more than guess work. There are a number of amendments to be offered. Others will stand a chance of acceptance after a fight. But it is believed as a whole that the proposal for a conservative judicial review will be accepted. This is the provision meeting most nearly with the views of the president. The only question is whether the scheme for a judicial review can be so framed that the corporation lawyers of the country will be able to take advantage of it so as to practically nullify the intention of the law by opening a way to interminable litigation which the railroads can stand and which the shippers cannot. The negotiations between the two parties and the two factions of each party still continue. It is certain that the administration cannot count on anything like a solid democratic vote to help out the moiety of republicans who will vote for the bill. The republicans also are divided, and senator Allison and several others are working to secure reasonably harmonious action within the party. It would not be at all surprising under the circumstances if the ultra conservative element broke entirely with the body of the party.

Much interest has been caused in all official circles by the report from Gen. Wood of the engagement of the American forces with the Moros in Jolo. From the reports that have been received at the war department in addition to the press dispatches describing the battle, it would seem that there has been one of the most important engagements in the number of men killed since the occupation of the islands by the American forces. It was stated at the war department today that Gen. Wood has been faced by a very uncomfortable situation. The natives do not know or understand leniency in any form on the part of the government. Leniency is regarded as a sign of weakness. Consequently an increasing number of outlaws and malefactors concentrated in the center of the islands and it was a question whether Gen. Wood should allow them to remain there unmolested and allow them to swoop down on the settlements and upset the generally peaceful condition of the island, or whether he should proceed against them and wipe them out, as the dispatches say he has done. It appears that he took the latter course, and while it has cost the government a number of men, there is a question whether after all it was not the best thing to do. Gen. Woods' worst enemies in the service, and they are many, would not accuse him of lacking any of the essential qualities of a fighter either personally or as a commander. The Moros are fighters themselves. From the way back counties, and it is little wonder that the reports are concerned entirely with casualties and nothing is said about prisoners. But it is safe to say that the bandits in Jolo have been taught a lesson, that they will not forget for a number of years to come.

The fight on the statehood bill has reached a point where it is safe to say that the bill will be passed with the Foraker amendment which will turn the question of joint statehood back for final settlement to the citizens of New Mexico and Arizona. While senator Beveridge says that this is unnecessary, it would seem the decent thing to do, as it is rather against precedent to take any state into the Union against the will of the people. The vote on the bill will not come till next week, but if it is passed in such shape that the people of the two territories have a referendum vote in the matter, there ought not to be any question of its fair settlement. From the way things look now, the state of Oklahoma and Indian Territory will be admitted as a whole and no protest made. But it is almost certain that there will not only be a hard fight in New Mexico and Arizona and that a majority of the voters of Arizona will stand out for separate statehood if they have to wait a decade to get it.

The proposal to cut down on the



A GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER

It makes the most delicious and healthful hot breads, biscuit and cake

FREE FROM ALUM, LIME OR PHOSPHATIC ACID

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Alum baking powders are unhealthful. Do not use them for raising food under any circumstances. So detrimental are alum baking powders considered, that in most foreign countries their sale is prohibited. In many States in this country the law compels alum powders to be branded to show that they contain this dangerous acid, while in the District of Columbia, Congress has prohibited the sale of all food that contains alum.

Alum baking powders are sold to consumers at from 10 cents a pound to 25 ounces for 25 cents, or 25 cents a pound, and when not branded may generally be distinguished by their price.

postal facilities afforded the government is one of the most practical measures of reform that has been introduced lately. It is not intended that at the restriction shall effect private individuals, but it is intended to cut down the great amount of government property shipped over the roads at certain seasons and prevent an undue weight allowance, being figured out in favor of the railroads. The appropriation recommended by the committee on postoffices and post roads will meet the normal growth of the service, but it is intended to retrench as far as possible in an endeavor to put the postoffice on a paying basis.

It cost the United States nearly three times as much to distribute seeds, bulbs and trees to farmers and planters as it cost to purchase the commodities.

Figures in the report of B. T. Galloway chief of the bureau of plant industry, for 1905 show that the government paid \$245,000 for the handling of \$80,000 worth of seeds. The items of salaries, traveling expenses, assembling and mailing, and miscellaneous, amount to \$2.70 for every \$1 in actual value. Will it do?

"Smoking" Ponies a Strange Custom of Osage Indians.

One of the ancient customs of the Osage Indians which is still followed, despite the coming of civilization and the allotment of lands among the members of the tribe, is that of "smoking" ponies. The custom is as old as the tribe, and probably will be followed as long as Indians wear blankets. The present ceremony is the same as has been used by the members of the tribe since the wealth of an Indian was counted in ponies.

The pony "smokes" occur early in the year, generally after a large payment of government funds has been made. The leading members of a band of Osages in one part of the reservation will load all their belongings into wagons and ponies, and go for an extended visit to the members of another band in another part of the reservation. The feasting and dancing probably will last for several days before the business of smoking ponies begins. On the day of the pony smoke the guests and their hosts sit in a circle, the latter with their best ponies in a herd near them. The chief of the hosts lights his pipe, and after it is going well he crosses the circle and hands the pipe to an Indian whom he likes among the guests. If the latter smokes, the host returns and picks one of his animals from the herd and leads it across the ring to the honored guest. There is the utmost formality about the ceremony. It is an occasion when each Indian shows his friendship and affection for a member of the other band, and the affair is attended by much solemnity. Following the lead of the chief of the hosts, the other members of the band in turn carry the pipe across the circle and present it to some friend. It sometimes happens that the friend does not smoke, but this is a very rare occurrence. After all of the ponies collected by the hosts have been smoked to the guests, the latter take their ponies and return to their homes.

An Indian likes value received for the things which he gives away, and

one pony smoke means that the visiting tribe is required by courtesy to give their hosts a return engagement. In a few months after the Big hill Indians call on the Bird creek Indians for a pony smoke, the latter returns the visit and in turn are the recipients of ponies. It is not always ponies that are smoked, but the blanket, bead and calico smokes are small affairs as compared to the ceremonies attending the disposition of thousands of dollars' worth of horses.

More Railroad News.

It is understood that the work of building the branch railroad from a short distance below Valley Springs to Campo Seco will be begun at once. It is also said that the route from the latter point to Gwin mine and to the timber region beyond has recently been resurveyed, and this has given rise to the report that the road is to be continued to higher points. The extensive operations of the Sierra Nevada Water and Power Company, which for the next five or six years will call for the shipment of immense quantities of cement and other supplies, appear to offer great inducements for the rapid extension of the road. Campo Seco is now using a great deal of material in the extension of its copper smelting plant and the road from Lodi to Valley Spring is blocked with freight cars loaded for that point.—Calaveras Prospect.

Costly Leather.

"We have had," said the dealer, "walrus leather two inches thick, such leather being worth about \$500 a side, bringing, as it does, \$2.50 a pound."

"It takes four or five years to tan a walrus hide of that thickness. If the hide is not thoroughly and perfectly tanned the raw strip left in the middle will turn as hard and smooth as iron."

"It takes two or three years to tan inch

Figure 1. JALIS-5m.

Ruhser's Vegetable Extract of Sarsaparilla and Blood Purifier. \$1.00 per bottle.

Makes pure blood. There is no one—big, little, old or young but has impure blood in the Spring. It is nature. Cold weather makes bad blood, because the functions of the skin are not active in winter. A vast part of all impurities of the body, especially of the tissues immediately under the skin, depend upon the skin for elimination. When it is cold all the little pores of the skin are contracted until they are nearly closed, preventing the escape of impurities. This throws increased work on the other eliminating organs which, as a rule, have about all they want to do. Consequently, this matter stays in the blood or is absorbed back into the tissues. Our Sarsaparilla removes this matter and Purifies the blood.

CITY PHARMACY

F. W. RUHSER, Prop. Jackson, Cal.

EMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office:

Date.	Temp.	Rainfall.	Date.	Temp.	Rainfall.
L. H.			L. H.		
at 1000.	30.60	Mar. 17 (96)	30.33	14	
1.	30.60	15	32.56	21	
2.	30.60	19	32.60	21	
3.	30.60	20	34.56	21	
4.	30.60	21	34.56	21	
5.	30.60	22	34.56	21	
6.	30.60	23	34.56	21	
7.	30.60	24	34.56	21	
8.	30.60	25	34.56	21	
9.	30.60	26	34.56	21	
10.	30.60	27	34.56	21	
11.	30.60	28	34.56	21	
12.	30.60	29	34.56	21	
13.	30.60	30	34.56	21	
14.	30.60	31	34.56	21	
15.	30.60	32	34.56	21	
16.	30.60	33	34.56	21	

total rainfall for season to date .34 25 inches
corresponding period last season .35 40

LOCAL NEWS

Jas. J. Wright, city clerk, has been confined to his bed for several days with a threatened attack of typhoid fever.

Oliver Morton went to Ione this week to construct a new building at the Preston School. It is to be made of cement building blocks made on the grounds by the boys of the school. The high school building he recently up at Carson City was of this material.—El Dorado Republican.

Geo. I. Wright came down from the El Monte mine last Monday, to be with his son Jay Wright, who is sick with typhoid fever.

Special for one day, Misses' hose 15 cents for 8-1-3 cents a pair, Jackson shoe store.

Don't wait, but get your stockings Saturday, one day sale, Misses' and children's hose for 8-1-3 cents a pair, Jackson shoe store.

Mrs. Joseph Gregor went to Byron Springs Sunday, and was accompanied by her brother, Ed. Jewell.

J. F. Wilson. Dentist. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone—Office, black 1; residence, black 523; Jackson.

The lone basket ball team have received a challenge from the Sacramento team to meet them on their grounds in Sacramento.

Mrs. E. Fisher went home to her mother, Mrs. Mosier, in Mokelumne Hill last week, on account of threatened illness.

George Folger, the express driver, is sick and George Pettis has been riding for him since Saturday.

Mrs. Goshie went to San Francisco Tuesday morning, as her daughter, who had diphtheria will be out of quarantine by that time.

Dr. Phillips was called in consultation on a case in West Point, Sunday.

Hon. John F. Davis came up Tuesday night, on business concerning the Mitchell mine and other matters.

Sidney Gourd left Sunday for Grass Valley, Nevada county, on a visit. He is employed as a machine driller at the Kennedy, and expects to be back in two weeks.

Geo. Clark an old veteran, aged 83, as been quite sick, but is slowly recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrington took their daughter Ruth, to the city Wednesday morning for a surgical operation.

Mrs. Frank Taylor left Wednesday morning for her home in Stockton. He has been visiting her parents here or the last month.

Robert Stewart and family left for an Francisco Wednesday morning. He was an electrician at Electra. He has been promoted to take charge of sub-station for the same company at San Mateo.

Mrs. F. W. Risher went below Monday morning, to buy furniture to fit her new home.

H. E. Hopkins, traveler for Boltz & Co., was in town Saturday and Sunday.

Frank Eudey went below Thursday morning.

Miss Kate Pearce, a trained nurse, came up Tuesday evening to attend Jay Wright.

Miss Belle Finney, an employee at one of the hotels, is suffering from typhoid fever, her sister came from Ione mine to take care of her.

The old residence of Frank Edoux, beyond the Oneida mine, now belonging to the Chichizola Estate Co., was destroyed by fire Sunday evening about 9:30. H. F. Morse and family resided there at the time. Everything in the house was lost. There was a very small insurance on the residence. We have not earned how the fire originated. The adjuster will be up this week, to appraise the loss.

Remember the Red Front, Jackson's neapest dry goods store. We open o-morrow.

Frank Burgin and wife went to one this morning, called thither on account of the serious illness of Mr. F. Burgin, his father.

Will Podesta formerly of Jackson, arrived from San Francisco Saturday evening, for a week's visit.

Dr. Wilson, the dentist, has been confined to his house for the past week, by sickness.

MORE LOCALS.

A. C. McDonald of Los Angeles and J. C. Sloss, who have been operating the Mitchell mine at Pine Grove, were called from Sutter Creek to Arizona the first of the week. They are interested in some mining ventures in that territory.

W. H. Wilburn, special agent of the West Shore Realty Company of San Francisco, was in Jackson this week, for the purpose of disposing of lots in Ocean Heights and Belle Air tracts, San Bruno, San Mateo county.

Mrs. Libbie Sargent was substituted for Mrs. Caldwell, as teacher of the Middle Bar school last week. Mrs. Caldwell was unable to get to her school for several days, on account of the flood in Jackson creek. She resumed her duties as teacher on Monday last.

Mrs. F. A. Duden has been quite sick the past week, with typhoid fever. Miss Postle, the trained nurse, is taking care of her.

A force of nine men from Electra, under J. P. Manning, are busy with the new pole line between Electra and Sutter Creek. They started out Wednesday morning to work in the vicinity of Scottsville. They are making their headquarters in Jackson for a few days, while their field of labor is in the vicinity of town.

A number from Jackson attended the funeral of A. J. Amick in Ione Tuesday, among them being, Mrs. Dr. Endicott, Miss Dooley Sanguinetti, G. M. Huberty, W. O. Green, U. S. Gregory and Fred B. LeMoine.

Ex-senator E. C. Voorhees of Sutter Creek, sailed from San Francisco last Tuesday for Mazatlan, Mexico. His visit to the southern republic is in regard to an important mining venture there.

William Inch, principal of the Union high school at Ione, with W. S. Williams, of the Preston School of industry were in Jackson Friday evening, on a visit to the Uniform Rank lodge, K. of P.

C. Peters Jr., is erecting a foot bridge across the south fork of Jackson creek, connecting with Schober's alley and the Good Hope mine, for which the city has subscribed \$25, or one half the total cost.

The members of Encino Circle, Women of Woodcraft, are requested to meet at Odd Fellows hall at one o'clock p. m., on March 30, for the purpose of joining with the Native Daughters and other organizations in the observance of arbor day by the planting of trees.

Among the many new and novel animal and other feature acts of Burch and Reiss' World's Greatest Dog and Pony Shows, which will exhibit in this city, afternoon and night, on Monday, March 26, are scores of trained Shetland ponies, dogs, monkeys, goats, pigs, camels, llamas, pumas, zebras, antelopes, bos indicus mules, and dozens of all kinds of pheasants, owls, parrots, emus, swans. All these birds and animals are skillfully trained. The aggregation numbers upwards of 350 performing animals and about 100 beautiful birds of all species. In conjunction with the trained animal and bird feature will be scores of Japanese and European acrobats, jugglers, magicians and novelty acts. Burch & Reiss have especially engaged Gregory's Royal Italian Banda Rossa for this tour. This is the finest musical organization ever to be seen with a dog exhibition, and will give free concerts before each performance. A grand free street carnival and children's fairland parade will be given on the morning of the exhibition, at which time the entire company of over 350 animals actors will be seen decked out in their gay trappings. Burch & Reiss earnestly and cordially invite the public to witness this street demonstration, as it will be a guarantee of the excellence of the stock and equipment. A special feature of these shows aside from their great novelty and educational worth, will be the free pony rides for the children after each afternoon performance. Over 100 Shetland ponies will be turned over to the tots, and this will be absolutely free. This feature will, under no circumstances, be omitted. No boy or girl will be permitted to leave the shows unaccompanied. These shows were conceived to furnish a clean, wholesome amusement for ladies and children, and everything tending to promote amusement and comfort will be done.

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A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Three Crain Brothers Caught in a Cave and Two of Them Killed.

One of the most terrible accidents that has happened in gravel mining occurred near the town of Fairplay, in El Dorado county on Friday afternoon, resulting in the death of two young men, named Ivan and Charles Crain, and the serious injury of A. J. Crain, all brothers. It seems the three brothers were operating a gravel mine in El Dorado county, just across the Amador line, above Oleta. They were operating by the ground sluicing process, in a deep open cut. The sides of the cut slid in on them, without apparent warning. An immense quantity of debris shot down from the banks, carrying the three men several hundred feet by the sheer force of the falling earth. Jack Crain, it appears was not caught by the full force of the cave, although carried down a considerable distance. He managed to extricate himself from the debris, although severely injured, having several ribs broken, and otherwise badly bruised. After liberating himself, he commenced searching for his brothers and finally located one body, and freed the head from the mass of dirt, but found him dead. He then started for Fairplay, a mile and a half distant, to give the alarm, walking the entire distance, severely injured as he was, and secured assistance. When the news of the awful disaster reached there, numbers rushed to the scene, and the bodies of the victims were rescued from the debris. Coroner Winchell of El Dorado county was notified and he for the scene Saturday morning, to hold an inquest.

The claim they were working is known as the Hayward gravel mine at Indian Diggings. At the time of the cave the hydraulic was not in operation. It was customary to loosen a lot of the bank by blasting. They were preparing for this. Charles and Ivan were engaged in drilling a hole with an augur used in that work, when the whole bank slipped down upon them.

All the young men were well known in the northern part of this county, where they have lived nearly all their lives. Charles Alfred Crain was 32 years of age, Ivan Lester 26 years, and Andrew Jackson, the survivor, 38. They were sons of A. J. Crain, who died about a year ago, and who for many years had charge of the water ditches of the Plymouth Consolidated mines, when that property was in full blast. After the mine suspended, he continued to look after the company's interests in Plymouth.

It seems that another brother Hugh Crain, who was also accustomed to work in the mining claim, remained home on the fatal day in question, whether from sickness or other reasons we are unable to say. He thereby doubtless averted the fate that befell his unfortunate brothers.

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CASTORIA

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What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

OF SACRAMENTO.

Corner Fourth and J Sts.

Paid depositors for the year 1904-5, 4 percent on TERM DEPOSITS, 3 per cent on ORDINARY DEPOSITS.

Accepts deposits in sums from ONE DOLLAR and upward.

Guaranteed Capital.....\$410,000
Paid Up Capital and Reserve... 350,500
Assets.....1,943,500

Send Draft, P. O. Order, or Wells-Fargo Order and we will send pass book.

Money to Loan on Real Estate.

WM. BECKMAN, PRES.
Geo. W. Lorenz, Cashier.

Bank of Amador County

Incorporated November, 1895

Capital Stock : : \$50,000

President.....Alfonse Gineocchio
Vice-President.....S. G. Spagnoli
Secretary and Cashier.....Frederick Euday

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Alfonse Gineocchio, S. G. Spagnoli, John Strohm,
Frederick Euday and Alex. Euday of Jackson.

SAFE DEPOSIT—Safe deposit boxes can be rented from the Bank of Amador County at the small expense of 35 cents a month, thereby securing you against any possible loss from fire or otherwise. Don't overlook this opportunity of protecting your valuables.

SAVE MONEY—Patronize a home institution. Send money away through the Bank of Amador County; you will save 10 per cent and upward over postoffice or express. Money sent to all parts of the United States and also all parts of the world. We have the latest quotations on foreign exchange.

SAVE MONEY—It doesn't cost anything to deposit money in the Bank of Amador County. They receive deposits from \$5 up. Commence the new year by opening up a bank account. A man or woman with a bank account has a financial standing. Don't bury your money, when you die it can't be found and you are liable to be robbed while alive.

VANDERPOOL
THE HARNESS MAKER
Plymouth, Cal.

Can Make or Repair your HARNESS in an up-to-date workmanlike manner.

He carries all kind of Harness and supplies in the line. Also, Buggies, Carriages & Carts Carriage Trimming a specialty. ja22

THOROUGH COURSES in charge of Specialists

BOARD AND LODGING at College Home

..\$13.00. PER MONTH..

Write today for information

STOCKTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

2 & 3 CAR Cab

We want everybody who buys groceries to know that they can buy at a cheaper rate than anywhere else. We buy for Cash—We sell for Cash. Cash does the trick. To show you what \$5.00 will buy read our celebrated

Combination No. 52.

Every item guaranteed or your cash back.

50 lbs. best Granulated Sugar, fine, S. C. S. .. \$1.00

50 lbs. our S. C. S. Roller Patent Flour (we guarantee it the best) .. 1.00

15 lb. box Macaroni, or any other paste .. .50

5 lb. tin our Superior 8c. Mocha and Java Roast Coffee, most delicious, .. 1.50

5 lbs. Tea, best imported, your choice of our 7c. grades of B. C. S. English Breakfast, Green, Unleached, Mixed or Ceylon, Oolong, Japan .. 2.50

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A SATISFYING STORY.

It Worked Both Ways in Behalf of the Congressman.

Some years ago there came to Washington a representative in congress from Iowa who was an ardent champion of the cause of prohibition.

One day a friend from home dropped in to see the congressman. During the course of his stay he had occasion to use his pocketknife, which the representative much admired. This knife had in it a hook, "designed," so the friend said, "to remove stones that might become fastened in a horse's hoof on a rocky road." Finally, seeing the intense admiration of the congressman for the knife, the friend gave it to him. When the statesman had reached home and had shown the gift to his wife she laughed.

"John," said she, "any man who has served three terms in the state senate, been lieutenant governor and had two terms in congress must be a pretty good man if he doesn't know a champagne opener from a hoof cleaner."

Somehow the story got out and was copied by nearly every newspaper in Iowa. One day the congressman met the newspaper man whom he understood to be the author of the first squib in the matter.

"You did me a great service," smilingly said the representative to the correspondent. "All the prohibitionists are taking my wife's view of my ignorance, and all the 'ants' are insisting that I'm a devil of a good fellow for imposing so successfully on my wife. It works in my behalf whichever way you take it."—Saturday Evening Post.

Indisputable. Mabel—But, papa, I know that he must have money. He doesn't attempt to conceal it. Papa—That settles it. He hasn't any.

Eminent Doctors Praise its Ingredients.

We refer to that boon to weak, nervous, suffering women known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Dr. John Fyfe one of the Editorial Staff of THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL REVIEW says of Unicorn root (*Helonias dioica*) which is one of the chief ingredients of the "Favorite Prescription":

"A remedy which invariably acts as a uterine invigorant," makes for normal activity of the entire reproductive system. He continues "in Helonias we have a medicinal which more fully answers the above purposes than any other drug with which I am acquainted. In the treatment of diseases peculiar to women it is seldom that a case is seen which does not present some indication for this remedial agent." Dr. Fyfe further says: "The following are among the leading indications for Helonias (Unicorn root). Pain or aching in the back, with leucorrhoea, atonic (weak) conditions of the reproductive organs of women, mental depression and irritability, associated with chronic diseases of the reproductive organs of women, constant sensation of heat in the region of the kidneys; menorrhagia (flooding), due to a weakened condition of the reproductive system; amenorrhoea (suppressed or absent monthly periods), arising from or accompanying an abnormal condition of the digestive organs and anemic (thin blood) habit; dragging sensations in the extreme lower part of the abdomen."

If more or less of the above symptoms are present, no invalid woman can do better than take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, one of the leading ingredients of which is Unicorn root, or Helonias, and the medicinal properties of which it most faithfully represents.

Of Golden Seal root, another prominent ingredient of "Favorite Prescription," Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says:

"It is an important remedy in disorders of the womb. In all catarrhal conditions and general enfeeblement, it is useful."

Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati, says of Golden Seal root:

"In relation to its general effects on the system, there is no medicine in use about which there is such general unanimity of opinion. It is universally regarded as the tonic useful in all debilitated states."

Prof. Bartholow, M. D., of Jefferson Medical College, says of Golden Seal:

"Valuable in uterine hemorrhage, menorrhagia (flooding) and congestive dysmenorrhoea (painful menstruation)."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription faithfully represents all the above named ingredients and cures the diseases for which they are recommended.

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Marvelous Picards
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500 PEOPLE
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Pretty EDNA MARETTA
The Only Lady in the Entire World who throws SOMERSAULTS on the Naked Back of a Swiftly Running Horse.

Thundering Roman Chariot Races
Educated SEALS & SEA LIONS
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Only Lady Japanese Artists in America
20 Astonishing Acrobats
HIGHEST JUMPING HORSES
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CAMELS, LLAMAS AND BOS INDICUS
CAKE WALKING HORSES
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For horse blankets and everything in the saddle and harness line, see Picardo's fine stock on Water street.

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Will do work in any part of Amador County. If you want to build, send a note to Jackson Postoffice and I will call on you. Estimates furnished without cost on any kind of building. Will make plans and specifications for you.

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All Stages stop at this hotel.

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HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN

Renews the hair, makes it new again, restores the freshness. Just what you need if your hair is faded or turning gray, for it always restores the color. Stops falling hair, also.

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Made From SELECTED WHEAT Blended According to Our Own Formula Producing Perfect Results and Bread Divinely Fair and Feathery Light Sweet to the Palate's Touch and Snowy White

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JOB PRINTING, CITY RATES

You can get your Billheads
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Envelopes, per 1000 - \$3.00
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Half sheets - 2.00

Magazine Section.

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CAL., MAR. 23, 1906.

YOUNG DIPLOMATS.

CHILDREN OF AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

They Constitute Quite a Foreign Colony.
Representative Types From
the Courts and Governments of all
Nations.

The city of Washington has among its inhabitants a colony of foreign children who bring to our Republic, the manners and customs of many far-off lands. They are the sons and daughters of the officials known as diplomats—men sent by the various governments of the world to act as their agents at the headquarters of Uncle Sam. Quite a number of these children of foreign parents have been born in this country and a few years



CHILDREN OF MINISTER FROM PARAGUAY.

ago a Chinese baby opened its eyes in our capital city on the Fourth of July, and was named Washington.

Another youngster who is a native of the United States is the little son of Senor Quesada, the Minister or Envoy from the Republic of Cuba. Senor Quesada and his wife have two children, both strikingly handsome with large dark eyes and the olive complexion of the Latin-American. Their cousin, a young girl whose home is in the city of Havana Cuba, spends her vacations with them and they never fail to give a great children's party in her honor every time she visits Washington.

From the Antipodes.

An exceedingly pretty little girl is Frau Matilda Bussche, the daughter of that blonde giant Baron Bussche, Secretary of the German Embassy and his dark-complexioned South American wife whom he married while stationed in the Argentine Republic at the other end of our continent. Little Miss Bussche has a striking combination of dark eyes and flaxen hair and despite her tender years she speaks two different languages.

Other South American children in this odd community in Washington, are the two sons of Senor Baez, the Minister from the little known Republic of Paraguay. The new Mexican Ambassador and Senora Casaus have seven children; Hector, aged eighteen; Evangelina, fifteen; Horacio, fourteen; Margarita, thirteen; Mario, eleven; Leon, nine and Jorge, seven. At the home of the Envoy from Costa Rica there are half a dozen children; the Minister from Haiti has two dark-complexioned sons; there are several young people in the household of the first Minister from the new Republic of Panama; and five attractive youngsters enliven things at the residence of the new Ambassador from Brazil—the first Ambassador (a diplomat of higher rank than a Minister) to come to the United States from any South American country. These young people from Brazil, speak the Portuguese language whereas the junior citizens from all other Pan-American countries speak Spanish.

Chinese Children.

Conspicuous among the juveniles of all nations gathered in Washington are those from China. The present Minister from the Celestial Empire, Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng is a widower who has a large family but only three



CHILDREN OF CUBAN MINISTER.

of them accompanied him to this country—a daughter aged about seventeen who is famous in Washington for her superb jewels and two sons one of whom is not yet twelve years of age while the other is still younger. In the same household are four half-American children, the little sons and

daughters of Yung Kwai, a Chinaman who acts as interpreter at the Legation whose wife is an American formerly living in Springfield, Mass.

The daughter of the Minister is known even to her intimate friends as Miss Liang. Like other Celestial women of high station she has a given name but the Chinese are a very formal people and the Minister's daughter is seldom addressed by her first name even by her father. Minister Liang's two sons who now speak English almost as fluently as their father adopted American dress from the day they took up their residence in Washington but the daughter of the Envoy still clings to her native dress consisting of loose blouse and trousers. Chinese fashions have not changed in centuries but Miss Liang's costumes are made by a Chinese tailor connected with the Legation. Her costumes are of the richest silks and satins, black and white being her favorite colors. The quaint Chinese shoes that she wears cause this young lady to walk in what appears to American eyes, a rather awkward fashion but she has not the small, deformed feet such as have prevented some of her predecessors at the Chinese Legation from walking without assistance.

Young Chilean Ladies.

Two young people who have made many American friends during a long term of residence in the United States are the daughters of Senor Don Joaquin Walker-Martinez, the Minister from Chili. These young ladies have been living under the Stars and Stripes for nearly five years and have attended American schools. They have the clear olive complexion, dark hair and eyes and rich coloring typical of the Latin Races.

As has been mentioned above there are many young people in the households of the envoys from South and Central America and the West Indies. At the Legation of Haiti, are the Misses Bourke, popular young relatives of Minister Leger, who by the way is one of the veteran diplomats at Washington, having resided in this country continuously for ten years.



MISS MATILDA BUSSCHE.

Daughter of Secretary of German Embassy.

The agent of the Republic of Bolivia at Uncle Sam's seat of Government has a very pretty daughter, Elena Calderon by name, and there are several girls in the large family of Senor Calvo, the Minister from Costa Rica.

Son A West Pointer.

Minister Calvo, by the way has a son who is a cadet at West Point and is rendering a most excellent account of himself, standing well toward the head in all his classes.

The new Russian Ambassador to the United States has a decidedly pretty daughter, Baroness Elizabeth Rosen and the only daughter of the British Ambassador constitutes another important member of the foreign colony. The last-mentioned young lady, Miss Josephine Durand, is one of the particular chums of President-Roosevelt's eldest daughter, just married. The Turkish Minister Chekib Bey has two young sons who wear American dress and speak the English language.

A Lapland Birthday Present.

As soon as a Lapp baby is born a reindeer is presented to him. This reindeer is literally his start in life, for not only that deer, but all its young, and as they grow up, all their young deer, belong to the child. When he is of age he has quite a herd of his own.

This custom is of much greater use to him than if every aunt, uncle and cousin he had in the world presented him with the heaviest silver spoon to be found.

GULF STREAM SWIMMERS.

THEY ENCOUNTER MANY UNKNOWN AND SINGULAR DENIZENS OF THE DEEP.

Startling Experience of a Moonlight Swim in the Great Ocean Current Accomplished by Shark-Scared Big Fish Away.

The wharf rats of New York and other large cities who seem willing to brave the wrath of the officers of the law are but the making of many of the most fearless swimmers of the world. A commercial traveler who journeys, not only all over the precincts of the United States, but in foreign lands as well, in speaking of his happy boyhood days when he associated with the daring swimming population of the Metropolis, said that, however pleasant and enjoyable his youthful excursions, they were not to compare with a swim in the Gulf Stream—the Gulf Stream, teeming with life, that only one whose nerves are in absolute consonance with the ocean can escape. Wriggling and darting things grip unseen at the swimmer's breast and arms. Silvery flashes before his face tell of fish turning their glittering sides sharply as they leap away at his approach. Big and little, rising out of enormous depths to sink again half seen, all conspire to make that sunlight splendor a place of sudden terrors to any except the fearless.

Moonlight Swim in the Tropics.

"One evening," said the man of commerce, "after I had been in Jamaica, having a week of the joys of swimming this stream, I proposed to a couple of my friends that we break the monotony by taking a dip in the water by moonlight. One of them consented, and we were soon disporting ourselves in the clear moonlit water.

"We were going along easily and enjoying the swim immensely. Rarely have I seen the water so phosphorescent. Every stroke made fire whirl

light swim here again after that, eh?" said one of his hearers.

"Oh, we were kind of scared, all right," was the reply, "but it wasn't that bad. Only I will confess that we sat around for nearly an hour getting our nerves straightened out before we swam back."

GREAT CULEBRA CUT.

Biggest Piece of Digging Ever Undertaken—A Huge Mexican Drainage Cut.

The huge excavations for the Panama Canal across the Culebra divide will be by far the greatest furrow in the earth's surface ever made by human agency. This statement is made by the Engineering News, in a comprehensive discussion of the great excavation projects of the world. The big Panama cut is so large that the mind fails to grasp its real magnitude, and it can only be appreciated by comparison with some familiar object. A question of considerable interest recently raised by a correspondent relates to the largest existing artificial excavation which is at all comparable with the Culebra cut. Great amounts of excavation were done, of course, on such works as the North Sea Canal, the Manchester Canal and the Suez Canal; but all these were built through comparatively level country.

So far as it has been able to discover, the only deep cut at all comparable with that to be made through the Culebra divide is the great Nochistongo cut through the hills which surround the Valley of Mexico. This huge excavation was begun in 1640, for the purpose of affording an outlet to the flood waters which had inundated the City of Mexico and destroyed a great part of the city and its inhabitants. For more than a hundred and forty years labor on this great work was the chief task of the Mexican nation, and it was not until the year 1789 that it was finally completed. The total length of the Nochistongo cut is twelve and one-half miles. Its greatest depth is 197 feet, and its greatest width is 361 feet. The total amount of material excavated was about 54,000,000 cubic yards. In comparison with this cut at Culebra will have a considerably greater maximum depth and width, even for the project with the eighty-five-foot summit level. The total cube of excavation at the Culebra divide was estimated by Engineer Wallace as 186,000,000 cubic yards for the sea-level canal and 111,000,000 cubic yards for a canal with a sixty-foot summit level.

While in mere size of excavation the cut through the Panama divide is by far the larger, the fact that the Nochistongo cut was made with absolutely no aid from machinery or mechanical power, but wholly with human muscle, makes our task on the isthmus seem like mere child's play in comparison with that accomplished by those patient toilers under the torrid sun of Mexico two centuries ago. When one recalls that this deep, artificial valley, more than twelve miles long, was all dug by the labor of Indians, who excavated the material with the crudest hand tools and carried it in baskets on their heads to the place of final deposit, the great cut of Nochistongo is entitled to rank, with the Pyramids of Egypt, among the world's greatest wonders.

What Governs Price of Dogs.

The price paid for a dog seems to be governed not so much by the value of the animal as the sentiment of the purchaser in the vast majority of cases, and, as a rule, the sporting dog brings the lowest figure. Doubtless this is due to the fact that the man who wants a gun dog is a practical person, while the seeker after the "show dog" pays for running the "show." It is granted right here that many a good gun dog also shows well, but the highest prices go for the show animal, pure and simple.

At a recent sale of pointers and setters at Birmingham, England, one of the most important sales in years, the entire lot—two score or more—sold for \$3,025. The highest price paid was \$325, for the famous female pointer, Coronation (four and a half years) the winner of many championships; while among the setters the choice was Lightfield Bang (four and a half years), a great field trial winner, who brought only \$185. American purchasers would have thought these dogs cheap at \$1,000 apiece.

In contrast with these prices, the bull terrier Woodcote Wonder sold in New Haven for \$5,000 to a San Francisco purchaser. Richard Croker, Jr., paid \$3,000 for his Champion Rodney Stone, and Frank Gould paid as high as \$5,000 for a St. Bernard. These are real prices—unlike many of the amounts running up into the thousands tagged on to bench space, of not a few 30-cent dogs, exhibited at some of the kennel shows, where it is believed necessary to have something attractive.

Highest Salaried Woman.

Miss Kate Holliday Claghorn, of Brooklyn, has been appointed to be registrar of the tenement house department of the city and is the highest paid woman in the civil service of New York State, her salary being \$3,000 a year. At a competitive examination, the only other person to pass was George Hale, a veteran in the department, whose average was a little less than that made by his successful rival.

Miss Claghorn is a very pretty young woman of modest and unassuming manner.

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

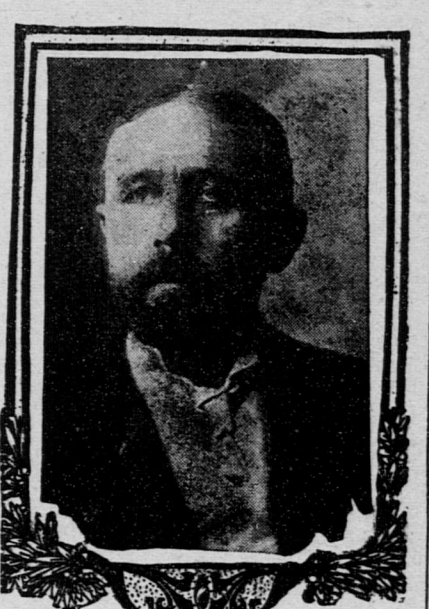
THEY ARE MAGNIFICENT: BUT DEVELOPMENT HAS ONLY JUST COMMENCED.

No Section of the United States Offers Productive Land So Cheap. Opportunities for Many Millions of Rural Homes.

BY WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

It is a comfort to us to look forward to the day when our children and our grandchildren will be full-fledged citizens of the Republic? Will they have the same chance or an equally good chance with us, or the chances that our fathers and our grandfathers had to enjoy the blessings of our free institutions? Will they have the chance that we have to make or secure, each, a home of his own?

It has been said that the true test of statesmanship is the provision which is made for the comfort of posterity. The present population of the United States



WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

is 80,000,000. A generation more, at the present rate of increase, and it will be 120,000,000 or 130,000,000. A century hence, it will be 500,000,000. The children of some of us, anyway our grandchildren, will live to see that date. Will the United States then be able to sustain such a population? No, nor half that number, even with every arable acre cultivated according to present methods. It is estimated that with every such acre cultivated after the present manner, the country could produce only enough to sustain 144,000,000 people. What about the remaining 356,000,000 souls of which our children or grandchildren will be a part?

Do we ever stop to think that the matter for organizing rural settlement throughout the United States—"Building the Unfinished Republic," if you please—is not merely a matter of increasing material prosperity, or even a matter of making homes for the homeless, but something which is absolutely vital to the very existence of the Nation in times to come, and to come very shortly?

Somebody must look ahead; somebody must take account of the needs of the future. This is a portentous question which the future must answer, and which the future simply cannot answer unless the present generation begins to organize its forces for the systematic and scientific development of our entire fund of natural

wealth, nor even then unless methods are devised to prevent waste and to increase efficiency in every direction.

The Prophecy of Malthus.

A century ago, one Malthus, started the world by depicting the horrors which would some day come from over-population. His theory was that the number of human beings increased much faster than the means of subsistence; hence, that disaster must come in the natural course of events. It was not given him to foresee how vastly the means of subsistence would be increased through the invention of labor-saving machinery, the discovery of new crops and methods of cultivation, and the improvement of the means of distribution.

So that many of the present-time writers, having in mind the advance of science, speak in no little derogation of the teaching of Malthus as narrow and grounded upon ignorance of the vast, ever-unfolding resources of the world. Nevertheless Malthus's warnings were not entirely unjustified, and as applied to ourselves it must be conceded that the thoughtful people of the United States have no more urgent business than to make broad outlets for surplus population upon the soil and to train the rising generation so that it will know how to make the best possible use of natural resources now wastefully employed or altogether neglected. Necessity, the prolific mother of invention, will doubtless continue to place in our hands new tools which will multiply our power of production; but if we would escape grave trials and hardships we must do thoroughly and well the work which needs to be done in organizing prosperity for our people by means of rural settlement.

The rural settlement, and all that this term involves in its broadest application—the division of land into smaller farm homes, sufficient for the support of a family from the soil, the diversification of crops, and their utmost cultivation and the improvement and breeding up of plants so that they will yield their greatest product, the utilization of every waste and unproductive acre—in short, the settling of the entire country into small rural homes, so that each family shall own a piece of land from which he may secure a living for himself and his family—this is the work than which there is no more important question before the country to-day.

The Empire of the South.

Now all this is merely introductory to a discussion of the opportunities for domestic expansion in various parts of our great country, and of the need of private and public enterprise in making these opportunities available for the masses of men. First of all, let us look at that great empire which lies between Mason and Dixon's line and the Gulf of Mexico, and, for the most part, east of the Mississippi River.

A native of New England and a citizen of the Pacific Coast, I never fully grasped the truth about the South until through travel, I saw and came to know things as they are. I once thought of the South as an old country, vastly interesting because of its historic associations, running back to the earliest English settlements on this continent, but practically developed to the limit of its normal growth and possessing resources inferior to some other portions of the Union, especially to those of the Far West.

The truth is something very different. In an economic sense, the South is a new country, with immense re-

(Continued on next page.)



THE ANGLE LAMP

is not an improvement on the old style lamp, but an entirely NEW METHOD of burning oil, which has made common kerosene (or coal oil) the most satisfactory of all illuminants.

And when we say satisfactory we mean satisfactory—not an illuminant that merely gives a brilliant light, but one that combines brilliancy with soft, restful, pleasing quality; that is convenient as gas, safe as a tallow candle; and yet so economical to burn that in a few months' use

IT ACTUALLY PAYS FOR ITSELF

The ordinary lamp with the round wick, generally considered the cheapest of all lighting methods, burns but about 5 hours on a quart of oil, while The Angle Lamp burns a full 16 hours on the same quantity. This, even where oil is cheap, soon amounts to more than its entire original cost. But in another way it saves as much—perhaps more.

Ordinary lamps must always be burned at full height, although an average of two hours a night all that is really needed is a dim light ready to be turned up full when wanted. A gallon of oil a week absolutely wasted, simply because your lamp cannot be turned low without unbearable odor. All this is saved in The Angle Lamp, for whether burned at full height or turned low, it gives not the slightest trace of odor or smoke.

You should know more about the lamp, which for its convenience and soft, restful light, might be considered a luxury were it not for the wonderful economy which makes it an actual necessity. Write for our catalogue "15" fully explaining this new principle of oil lighting, and for our proposition to prove these statements by

30 DAYS' TRIAL

When such people as ex-President Cleveland, the Rockefellers, Carnegies, and thousands of others, after trying The Angle Lamp, find it profitable, it is no wonder that they are willing to throw away gasoline and acetylene outfits or ordinary lamps, it is scarcely worth your while to send a penny postal to find out about it.

Write for Catalogue "15" listing 25 varieties from \$1.50 up and our booklet, "Lighting and Common Sense," which gives you the benefit of our ten years of experience with all kinds of lighting methods.

THE ANGLE MANUFACTURING CO., 73-80 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK

sources which are but in the infancy of their development. There is no other part of the Republic which makes a stronger appeal to enterprising men, whether they have large or small capital. It is a beautiful country, a healthful country and a country which holds out every promise of social satisfaction for those who go there to make their homes.

The most amazing thing about the South is the cheapness of its fertile agricultural lands, though one hears on every hand that prices have gone up considerably during the past few years. They must have been giving land away before, for after years of national prosperity and wonderful strides in local settlement and development, one can still buy fine farming land at prices ranging from \$5 an acre upward.

People regard \$25 an acre as a pretty stiff price for lands which would be considered very reasonable at three or four times as much under the same conditions in Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, or California. True, the Far Western lands are irrigated, and irrigation is a sort of miracle which, among other things, gives extraordinary value to land. But we can compare these fertile Southern lands with the agricultural districts of Illinois, Iowa, and other prairie States, and still they are literally 'dirt cheap.' There is no way to account for it except that the process of readjustment, which has been going on since the War, has not yet brought Southern land up to the level of prices prevailing in other parts of the United States.

With regard to markets. In the West, we are accustomed to long distances. When we start on a journey, we do not expect to arrive anywhere

We should store the floods and regulate the flow of streams throughout the land. We should adopt policies which will everywhere facilitate the subdivision of the soil into small holdings, and the growth of independent homes upon these holdings. Even in those sections which are most densely peopled, and, perhaps, least favored in natural advantages—New England, for example—there is much to be done in improving natural conditions and opening new opportunities for successful rural settlement.

But it is not enough to make the land ready for its highest uses; the people must also be made ready to utilize the land. Every boy and girl should leave the public schools prepared to make a living, and to collect it from mother earth herself, when they desire to do so. This is distinctly in line with our great need of increasing economic efficiency, and thus enabling the country to meet the demands of increasing population. The South is beautiful and promising as it is, but how much more beautiful and promising it would become with the adoption of public policies which would make the utmost of its natural advantages and which would train the rising generation so that they could realize the best results from the opportunities thus opened to them!

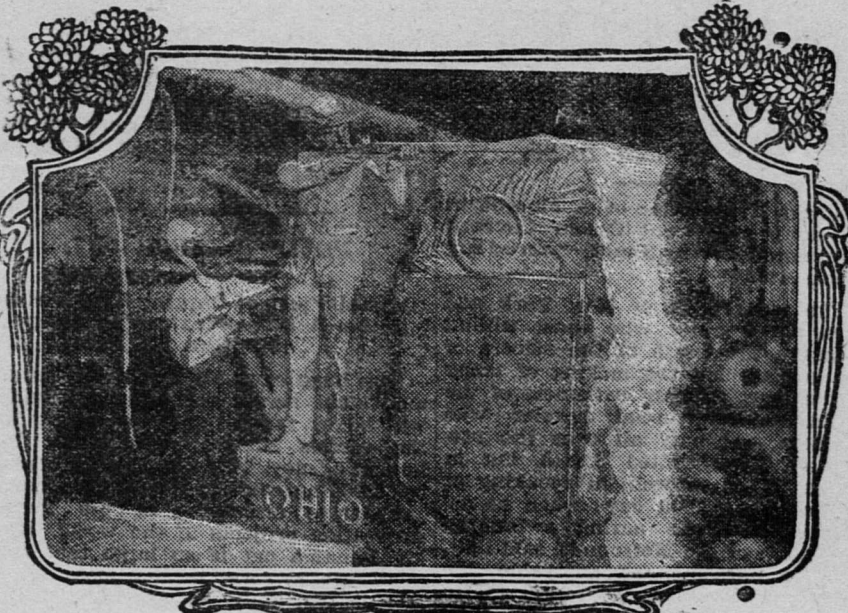
I reached Atlanta on a winter morning and killed time before breakfast by visiting a statue which loomed through the growing light. It was the memorial erected in honor of Henry W. Grady by his appreciative fellow-citizens. And there I found two inscriptions which may well inspire all the friends of national development, and, especially, those who believe that our future security rests chiefly in the

CARVING BY MACHINERY.

BATTLEFIELD MEMORIES OF GETTYSBURG FASHIONED BY COMPRESSED AIR.

Historic Spots of the Conflict Marked by Memorials of Artistic Design—Expense and Time Saved by Yankee Ingenuity.

The field of Gettysburg and the other scenes of strife in our great Civil War are rapidly being filled with memorials in granite, marble and bronze, which will greatly enhance the interest of these national parks for all visitors and particularly for those



A MASTERPIECE SHAPED BY PNEUMATIC TOOLS.

of future generations who cannot have the aid of any veteran of the great conflict to guide them to the points of interest.

The tablets, statues, monuments and other memorials which are finding place in rapidly increasing numbers upon these historic battlefields have been erected in some instances by the Congress of the United States, but in a majority of cases the expense has been defrayed by States or by veteran or patriotic organizations. Some of the memorials are mute testimonials to the bravery of fallen comrades, while others are tributes to the commanders conspicuous in this engagement or that. However, the matter does not stop here and of late many commemorative masterpieces of sculpture have been installed to mark in each instance the exact spot rendered memorable by some notable assault or defense or some other unusual event in the great drama of the War for the Union.

The production of great numbers of these battlefield memorials has resulted in another Yankee scheme for saving time and labor, namely, the introduction of sculpture by machinery. Formerly all the statues carved from marble or granite had to be slowly and laboriously chiseled by hand. Under the new order of things all this is changed and mechanically operated tools cut away the hard material and carve, in the stone, representations of human figures, lettering, etc., in a fraction of the time that would be required for the same work under the old methods.

Many ingenious Tools.

The tools which are instrumental in performing this ingenious sculpture by machinery are what are known as pneumatic tools, that is, they are operated by compressed air instead of by steam or electricity. The type most commonly used might be described as a combination hammer and chisel, and how much more speedily such work than could a workman with the old-fashioned chisel and hammer may be appreciated when it is stated that by means of the compressed air the hammer is made to strike hundreds of blows per minute.

In this mechanical chiseling the pneumatic tool, which is a portable piece of apparatus, is held in the hand of a workman and by him guided back and forth on the stone surface wherever cutting is to be done. The compressed air is led to the tool through a rubber hose, and the operator can with the utmost ease and at a moment's notice regulate the force of the hammer blows according to the depth of the cutting required.

Moreover different styles of pneumatic tools are provided for the various classes of work to be performed in producing a statue or other monument. For instance, there is one tool for light carving, tracing and lettering on granite, and a different one for heavy carving and large raised letters. The tools require from five to seven cubic feet of free air per minute to operate them. In the battlefield memo-

In Old Ireland.
In connection with what is known as the "Irish revival," an interesting work has been started by Irish ladies in a village close by Dublin.

Three industries were selected, namely, the printing of books, embroidering on Irish linen and the weaving of tapestry and carpets; and some exquisite work has been produced.

One of the leading ideas of the promoters has been to produce things which will be recognized as Irish both in style and design. In the carpets, for example, all ordinary patterns are discarded in favor of those recognizably Irish.

Many of the workers are Irish peasant girls, who, by patient training,

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

You Assume No Risk When Dealing with Us

We Are Ready to Send On Approval

Any Diamond, Watch or other piece of jewelry you may select from our catalog. Examine it carefully. If not entirely satisfactory, return it. We pay all charges and take all risks. We have absolute faith in our goods because we know that they are the very best quality and highest grade of workmanship. Write for Catalog Today.

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If you are honest, it makes no difference where you live or whether you are a modest employee or wealthy employer; all we ask is honest intentions and good faith. The Loftis Credit System makes your credit good by adjusting the terms of payment to meet your income. It is the most popular and successful credit system in the world because it is prompt, simple and awarded the Gold Medal, the Highest Award, at the World's Fair, St. Louis. No stronger endorsement could be given. Write for our New Big Catalog Today.

Write for Our New Big Catalog

The Finest ever issued, 66 pages, 1,000 illustrations of Beautiful Diamond Rings, Pins, Brooches, etc., ranging in price from \$25.00 to \$200.00. High Grade Eglar and Waltham Watches, Ladies' and Gent's size, from \$10 to \$100.00, and all other kinds of jewelry, Silverware, etc. Select any article you wish and it will be sent on approval. If entirely satisfactory retain it, paying one-third cash and the balance in eight equal monthly payments. Remember there is no interest to pay. Write for Catalog Today.

LOFTIS DIAMOND CUTTERS

WATCHMAKERS-JEWELERS

Department 8 614 92 to 96 State Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

A SAFE INVESTMENT

\$5 or More Per Month Buys Protected Interest in Tropical Plantation.

This Company is developing its plantation of 288,000 acres on the Gulf in Campeche, Mexico, and Guarantees 8 Per Cent. Interest payable semi-annually to all who buy its shares. Whenever possible extra dividends are paid. Last year 2% extra was paid; this year (in January) 2% extra was paid. Shareholders will therefore receive at least 10% this year.

As development work progresses, earnings will increase—dividends will increase—and when developed the permanent crops of rubber, henequen, and tropical fruits and the sales of live stock will provide our shareholders a substantial income for life and a legacy for their families.

Nearly 1,000 laborers under experienced managers employed. Mahogany, from our \$10,000,000 forest being sent in all ships to United States ports.

A wood-turning factory has been established. Stores, factories and tannery in operation.

Now is the Time to Invest.

A limited number of shares offered at par, \$300.00 payable \$5 per month per share. Each share of stock represents fourteen acres of land. Price of shares will soon be increased to \$250.

The stockholders' money is fully secured as the entire property including over 200 buildings, railroad line, etc., paid for in full and deeded in trust for protection of stockholders to Philadelphia Trust Company.

Investment returned in case of death, if desired.

Over 3000 persons already receiving dividends.

By making application now you secure shares at par and receive 4 per cent on your money April 1st.

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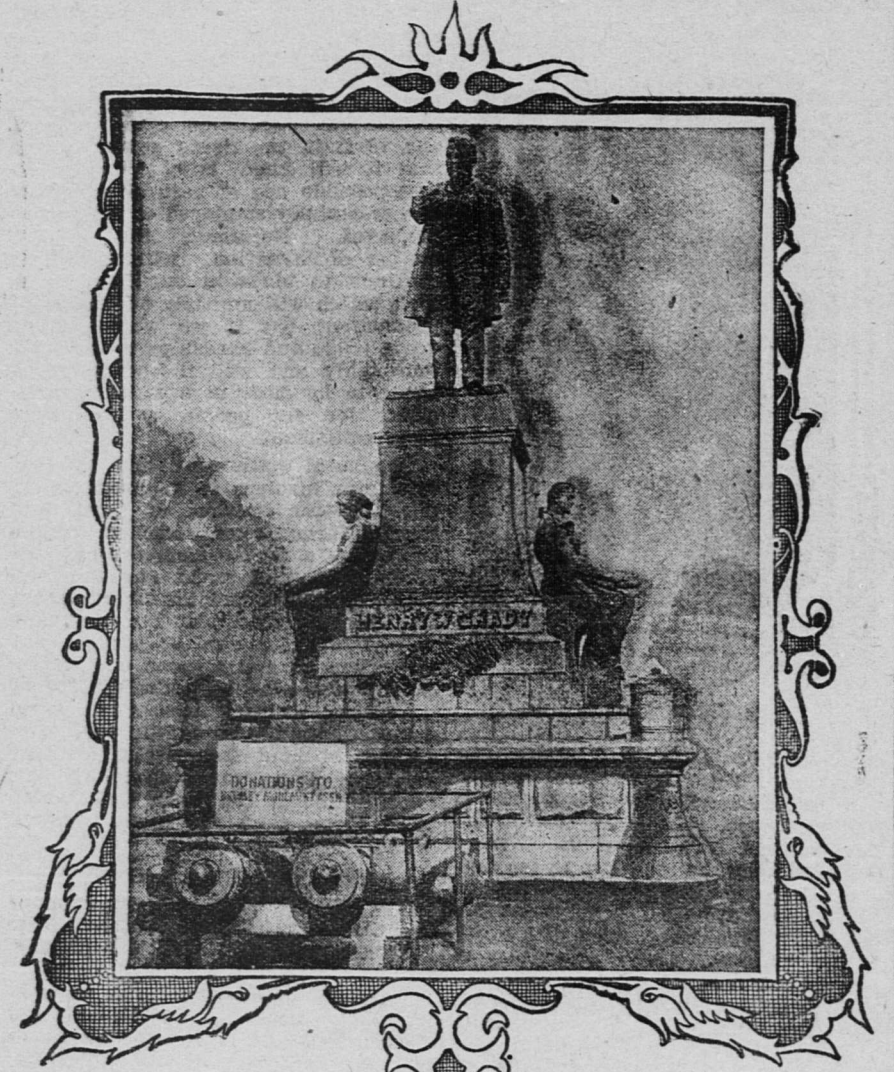
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Write today for free booklet and handsomely illustrated paper. A request by postal letter will bring both to your door, without charge.

INTERNATIONAL LUMBER & DEVELOPMENT CO.

796 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.



THE GRADY MONUMENT AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

In particular in less than two or three days. Our markets are a long way off and the burden of transportation is necessarily heavy.

Close to Fine Markets.

But the Southern truck-gardener and fruit-grower can reach great cities in every direction in twelve, twenty-four, and thirty-six hours. He is surrounded by mining and manufacturing centers and has quick access to the big cities of the North. He is favored, of course, by the latitude, which enables him to produce both the necessities and luxuries of Northern tables while Jack Frost still holds the earth in his grip above Mason and Dixon's line.

In the matter of transportation, the new settler in the South is fortunate. Compared with newer sections of the country, the South is gridironed with railroads. Not only so, but it enjoys important natural advantages in the way of navigation, both interior and exterior. It is manifestly good railroad policy to facilitate the settlement of tributary railroad territory by making rates which encourage colonization and enable the settler to prosper. Railroad earnings and values increase rapidly with population and development.

The opportunities of the South constitute an open invitation to all men who desire to improve their conditions of living by getting an independence from the soil. The man who wants to avail himself of these opportunities may do so at once, with a small outlay of capital, without waiting for the adoption of new public policies of any sort. But it is impossible to travel through the Southern States without thinking of the obligation which rests upon the Nation to do certain things which must be done before the largest economic results can be achieved.

I have been interested for many years in the promotion of a government irrigation policy and in scientific forestry and systematic colonization, which are inseparably associated with it. But these are only a part of the great work of internal improvements to which the government must set its hand. They are but a portion of the bigger problem of Building the Unfinished Republic and "finishing the world in partnership with God."

To Uphold the Nation.

The United States should drain the Southern swamps for precisely the same reason that it stores the waste flood water to irrigate the Western deserts in order that we may widen the foundations of our national life, enhance the common prosperity, and give men more room in which to build their habitations. We should preserve and extend the forests on all the watersheds of the United States and not merely in the mountains of the West.

hope of establishing millions of new homes on the soil. Here are the words:

Give us the broad and perfect
loyalty that loves and trusts
Georgia alike with Massachusetts—
settles—that knows no South, no
East, no West, but endears with
equal and patriotic love every
foot of our soil, every State in
our Union.

The citizen standing in the door—
way of his home—contented on
his threshold—his family gathered
about his hearthstone—
while the evening of a well-
spent day closes in scenes and
sounds that are dearest—He
shall save the Republic when
the drumbeat is futile and the
barracks are exhausted.

Was on the Bill of Fare.

A man entered a restaurant, took a seat, and, after a little deliberation, asked the waiter for a "plate of fly-specks." The waiter reported the uncomplimen-



SCULPTURE BY MACHINERY.

tary request to the proprietor, whereupon the latter approached the customer and informed him that he did not "serve fly-specks." "Then," was the reply, "I would suggest that you take them off the bill of fare."

rials now being erected in many localities figures of soldiers, mounted or on foot, are introduced in great numbers, but there is also extensive use of representations of cannon, cannon balls, flags, etc.

31 Boxes of Gold

300 Boxes of Greenbacks

For the most words made up from these letters

Y-I-O-Grape-Nuts

331 people will earn these prizes.

Around the fireside or about the well-lighted family reading table during the winter evenings the children and grown-ups can play with their wits and see how many words can be made.

20 people making the greatest number of words will each receive a little box containing a \$10.00 gold piece.

10 persons will each win one box containing a \$5.00 gold piece.

300 people will each win a box containing \$1.00 in paper money; and one person who makes the highest number of words over all contestants will receive a box containing \$100.00 in gold.

It is really a most fascinating bit of fun to take up the list evening after evening and see how many words can be added.

A few rules are necessary for absolute fair play.

Any word authorized by Webster's Dictionary will be counted, but no name of person. Both the singular and plural can be used, as for instance "grape" and "grapes."

The letters in "Y-I-O-Grape-Nuts" may be repeated in the same word.

Geographical names authorized by Webster will be counted.

Arrange the words in alphabetical classes, all those beginning with A together and those beginning with E to come under E, etc.

When you are writing down the words leave some spaces, in the A, E, and other columns to fill in later as new words come to you, for they will spring into mind every evening.

It is almost certain that some contestants will tie with others. In such cases a prize identical in value and character with that offered in that class shall be awarded to each. Each one will be requested to send with the list of words a plainly written letter describing the advantages of Grape-Nuts, but the contestant is not required to purchase a pkg. These letters are not to contain poetry, or fancy flourishes, but simple, truthful statements of facts. For illustration: A person may have experienced some incipient or chronic ails traceable to unwise selection of food that failed to give the body and brain the energy, health and power desired. Seeking better conditions a change in food is made and Grape-Nuts and cream used in place of the former diet. Suppose one quits the meat, fried potatoes, starchy, sticky messes of half-cooked oats or wheat and cuts out the coffee. Try, say, for breakfast a bit of fruit, a dish of Grape-Nuts and Cream, two soft boiled eggs, a slice of hard toast and a cup of Postum Food Coffee. Some amateur

says: "A man would faint away on that," but my dear friend we will put dollars to your pennies the noon hour will find a man on our breakfast table and with a stronger heart-beat and clearer working brain than he ever had on the old diet.

Suppose, if you have never really made a move for absolutely clean health that pushes you along each day with a spring in your step and a reserve vigor in muscle and brain that makes the doing of things a pleasure, you join the army of "plain of common sense" and start it now. Then after you have been two or three weeks on the Grape-Nut training you write a statement of how you used to be and how you are now. The simple facts will interest others and surprise yourself. We never publish names except on permission, but often to the facts in the newspapers and when request give the names by private letter.

There is plenty of time to get personal experience with Grape-Nuts and write a sensible, truthful letter to be sent in with the list of words, the contest does not close until April 30th, 1906. So start in as soon as you like to building word and start in using Grape-Nuts. Cut this statement out and keep the letters Y-I-O-Grape-Nuts before you and when you write your letter you will have some reason to write on the subject "Why I O-Grape-Nuts."

Remember 331 persons will win prizes, which will be awarded in an exact and just manner—soon as the list can be counted after April 30, 1906. Every contestant will be sent a printed list of names and addresses of winners on application, in order to have proof that the prizes are sent as agreed. The company is well known all over the world for absolute fidelity to its agreements, and even single one of the 331 winners may depend on receiving the prize won.

Many persons might feel it useless to contest but when one remembers the great number of prizes—(331)—the curiosity of seeing how many words can really be made up evening after evening and the good, natural fun and education in competition, it seems worth the trial; there is cost, nothing to lose and a fine opportunity to win one of the many boxes of gold or greenbacks.

We make the prediction that some who win prize of gold or greenbacks, will also win health and strength worth more to them than wagon full of money prizes.

There are no preliminaries, cut out this statement and go to it, and send in the list and letter before April 30th, 1906, to Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., and let your name and address be plainly written.

A black and white illustration of a man and a woman in a dramatic, dimly lit interior. The woman is seated on the left, wearing a light-colored, low-cut dress with a fur collar, looking towards the man. The man stands on the right, wearing a dark suit and a white cravat, looking back at her. Between them is a small table with a lamp and a book. The background is dark with draped fabric and a palm frond.

[illegible]

KILLING FEVER TICKS.

Promising Experiments Undertaken by the Agricultural Department.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

To stamp out Texas cattle fever. This is the hope of the Department of Agriculture. The Department has been working on the problem for some time, and it has almost been proved to the satisfaction of officials that the tick which causes the fever can be eradicated from a pasture simply by keeping cattle out of that pasture. The tick is not a herbivorous insect, and it will die out if the pasture is kept free of cattle. It is believed that if one pasture on a farm is always kept free of cattle over what might be termed the life period of the tick, it will furnish perfectly safe pasturage for uninfected animals in case fever breaks out in the rest of the herd.

Of course, the Department of Agriculture has no right to go into a State and enforce the free pasturage policy, and the matter cannot be, or at least is not, always dealt with satisfactorily by State officials. But in cases where the Department is officially invited to come into a State and take charge of cleaning it up, it is quite ready to do so. Tentative arrangements have already been made for this work with the authorities in some States, and it is believed that it will be quite possible to stamp out the fever and allow the free interstate transportation

that they will produce a fever-resisting strain that will be a valuable acquisition to the cattle men of the South-west.

These two experiments of Uncle Sam's farm department hold out a promise of very great importance to the live-stock industry, and consequently to all meat consumers.

The Manure Pit.

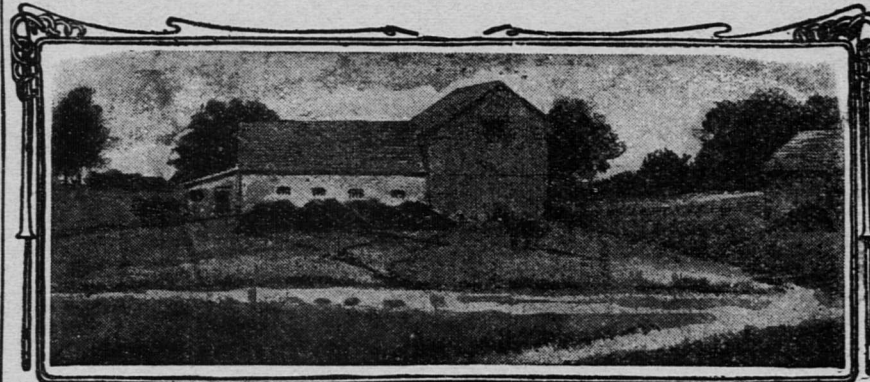
Where is the wise farmer who would sell to his neighbor a load of his finest corn or a load of some green crop for a dollar bill. Yet there are thousands of agriculturists all over the country who are doing practically this very thing when they dispose of their barnyard manure for \$1 a load. Others are wasting the most valuable constituents of the manure they save. The manure produced on the farm is its most valuable asset.

There are in the United States, in round numbers, 17,000,000 horses, 61,000,000 cattle, 47,000,000 hogs and 45,000,000 sheep. Experiments have shown that if these animals were kept in stalls or pens throughout the year and the manure, both liquid and solid, carefully saved, the approximate value of the manure produced by each horse

into practice the new idea that the manure should be as carefully preserved from unnecessary loss, as should any other farm product, after he has for twenty years stored the farmyard manure under the eaves upon the slope which forms one border of the running brook.

Experiments made by various Government experiment stations show that the construction of sheds or covered yards for the protection of manure is well worth while. The manure from the horse and cattle stables and the sheep and calf pens should be spread

strated that the value of the manure obtained in cattle feeding represents largely, if not entirely, the profit of feeding. There are sound, scientific reasons for the high esteem in which farm manure is held. It contains all the fertilizing elements required by plants in quickly available forms that insure plentiful crops and permanent fertility. It supplies nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and it also renders the stored-up materials of the soil more available, makes it more friable and warmer, and enables it to retain more moisture.



THE WASTE OF BARNYARD MANURE.

out evenly over these yards, covered with coarse litter, and the whole kept firmly packed by allowing animals to run over it, thus preventing injurious fermentation.

To Save All the Fertility.

A more elaborate and expensive style of covered yard, a plan for which is furnished by the Department of Agriculture, provides not only for the required protection of both animals and manure, but also affords an excellent grain chamber where feed can be stored for convenient use. Under the side roofs is also afforded a chance for the storing of small tools and a great variety of articles that are continually in the way when lying about the farm buildings. It also provides splendid protection to animals when housed at night during the summer, this roof protecting them from heavy showers in the night and affording good chance for exercise in the winter, as all the sides, except that toward the south, can be protected against cold winds through temporary boarding.

Many stables are so situated that by adding a cheap lean-to, a manure "pit" is easily produced. The outside boarding of the lean-to should be, for a part of the way at least, put horizontally and hung in the form of flat doors, so that the manure can be easily loaded on a wagon standing on the outside of the building.

A great number of farmers who have adopted manure sheds and covered

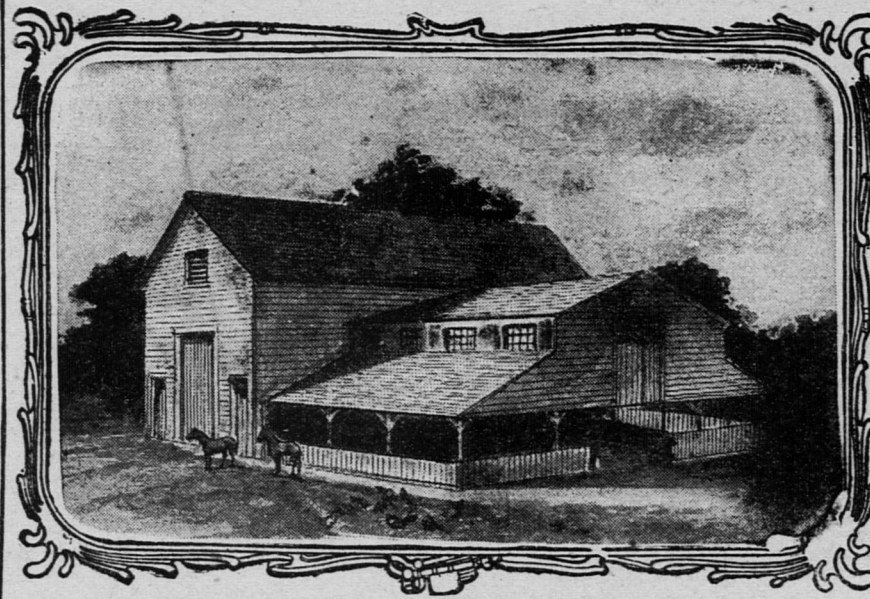
Rattlesnake Den.

We were lumbering in central Pennsylvania during the summer of 1870, our portable steam mill standing in a piece of woodland, near a small stream and within a short half mile of a rocky ledge, known as "Rattlesnake Den."

During the hot days, rattlers were constantly met, and "Harry," who drove the daily stage through the "Narrows," had won quite a local reputation from having killed more than a score since the melting of the snows. The pretty young wife of our engineer had charge of the boarding house, and after the noon meal was served, the dishes cleared away and the house put in order, she was accustomed to bring her sewing into the shade near our Planer, which was the cleanest and coolest part of the mill, and sit for an hour or two before commencing the preparation of the supper.

She was a sweet, attractive sight that hot afternoon of which I speak, her beautiful arms and neck rivaling the whiteness of her simple frock, the only female in our camp of rough, brawny men, but one whom any of us would have defended from all harm at any risk.

Some of the men were rolling up the logs on the skid, some sawing them into boards, others carrying the boards to the yard, while my partner, Manuel Motz, was personally tending to the more skillful work at the planer, in



A CONVENIENT COVERED BARNYARD.

yards have obtained unsatisfactory results, but the Department of Agriculture believes that this is probably due to the fact that these structures have generally been loosely put together, allowing a free circulation of air, which has dried out the manure. On this account barn cellars, so common in New England, possess decided advantages as receptacles for manure. The common practice of allowing swine to "work over" the manure in these cellars is a wise one, since it mixes the manure and keeps it well packed and moist. In fact, if these cellars are provided with impervious bottoms to hold the liquid manure, this system of storage is probably the most perfect practiced.

Manure the Best Fertilizer.

Barnyard manure is the most effective means at the disposal of the average farmer to permanently improve his soil. No other fertilizer possesses to so great a degree the power of restoring worn out soils to productivity and giving them lasting fertility. It provides actual fertilizing constituents; it improves the physical properties of the soil, increasing the amount of humus, which is generally deficient in worn soils, bettering its texture and increasing its water-absorbing and water-holding power. Experiments have shown that the influence of manure may be perceptible twenty years after application. It directly represents fertility drawn from the soil and must be returned to it if productivity is to be maintained. In many cases it has been demon-

strated that the value of the manure obtained in cattle feeding represents largely, if not entirely, the profit of feeding. There are sound, scientific reasons for the high esteem in which farm manure is held. It contains all the fertilizing elements required by plants in quickly available forms that insure plentiful crops and permanent fertility. It supplies nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and it also renders the stored-up materials of the soil more available, makes it more friable and warmer, and enables it to retain more moisture.

front of which and facing it, May sat. I was just then acting as engineer and fireman, and as I happened to look in their direction, to my horror, saw an immense rattler, coiled within a foot or less of May's back, his body swaying to and fro, and his angry eyes shining like sparks of fire. I was literally paralyzed with terror, for though but twenty feet away, it seemed as if the blow would be struck before I could take even the first step. Motz must have seen the snake at the same moment, for I heard his voice clear and sharp above the roar of all the machinery. "May, there's a rattlesnake that will strike if you move; sit perfectly still." As he spoke he grabbed from a beam the bull whip, which we used for our ox team, and with the slightest movement of his powerful wrist snapped it at the reptile, as if striking at a fly. I remember I thought what a fool action that was, why didn't he dash forward and at least attract its attention! But I looked again and the body lay quivering and twisting, but with a broken neck.

"Pretty close call, May," he said cheerily, "but its easy when you know the trick."

May had been perfectly cool and obedient till the danger was past, and then, womanlike, she quietly swooned away, and for a day or two we did our own cooking.

Automobiles are now running a mile in less than half a minute, and two miles in one minute.

BEWARE OF NOSTRUMS (QUACK MEDICINES)

Which taken into the stomach to cure a complaint are liable to create a habit of strong drink.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ABSORPTION. Is the surest means of curing disease. The action of nearly every drug is three or four times greater if absorbed by the skin—than if swallowed.



HOLMAN'S LIVER PAD

Is the only Safe and Sane method of treating liver and stomach complaints. The tonic properties of the Holman Liver Pad enter the system through the nerves and circulation, thus insuring health.

For the cure of all complaints due to a disordered condition of the stomach, liver or kidneys its action in restoring a healthy condition is wonderful.

The Holman Liver Pad causes to be removed from the system all poisons, leaving the various organs free to perform their functions under natural conditions, thus insuring health.

For the positive and absolute Cure of Malaria the Holman Liver Pad has never been known to fail. It is a Positive Preventive of Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever, Smallpox, Diphtheria and Biliousness.

Having used your Pads for some months past, both in my practice and family, I unhesitatingly recommend them to the profession and public for all diseases of the liver and stomach. The Pads have never failed to give me entire satisfaction. Very respectfully,

ATLANTA, GA. W. N. JUDSON, M. D.

FREE TRIAL.

If you desire to give the Holman Liver Pad a Free Trial mail the coupon to Holman Pad Company, 39 Cortland St., New York.

COUPON.

HOLMAN PAD COMPANY. Mail me one of your Pads which I promise to wear according to directions; if I find myself benefited after wearing same 2 weeks I agree to remit \$2.00, otherwise the pad will be returned to you.

Name..... Street..... City & State..... A.M.

Your Money Back If You Want It. Will bring you by mail a 2 oz. box of either Vanilla Crystals, Orange, Lemon, Ginger, Clove, Nutmeg, Rose or Cinnamon Crystals.

The best Flavoring ever made. Non-Alcoholic and Unchangeable in Cooking. Superior to any 25c. bottle of Liquid Extract.

Endorsed by U. S. Food Commission. Send 10 Cents to-day to JOS. BUTLER CO., 17 Battery Place, - N. Y. City.

CONSUMPTION

CURED BY Lung-Germine

Not just one case alone but hundreds of cases where all hope had been given up, where the lungs had seemed to have forever closed upon themselves, have been opened up by the use of Lung-Germine.

READ THIS ONE. Mr. Wm. Schmidt, of 1904 Coleman St., St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I had Consumption in its worst form and was given up to die. One day I saw your ad for Lung-Germine. I sent for it. Doctors and friends laughed at me, but I was determined to try this medicine as a last resort to save my life because I had a family of eight children to care for. Today I am well and strong. If any one has a doubt about this statement I am able to furnish proofs from different hospitals and doctors and other reliable men."

Absolutely Guaranteed to Give Positive Relief Within 30 Days

Lung-Germine, the great germ destroyer, was discovered by an old German doctor-scientist and has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma and catarrh in Germany and in this country.

It has stood the most rigid tests so often and so well, it has brought hope and life to so many hundreds who were afflicted with consumption and had almost given up all hope, and it has proven its supreme value in destroying Tuberculosis germs in so many, many cases that it is used today and recommended by numerous large institutions and sanitarians. And positive proofs of all these facts we will give to you freely.

If you have consumption or any of its symptoms, coughing and hawking continually, spitting yellow and black matter, bleeding from the lungs, weak voice, flat chest, night sweats, flushed complexion, pain in chest, wasting away of flesh, etc.

You may have a FREE trial treatment sent you at once, together with a booklet on the treatment and care of consumption by simply sending in your name.

Don't Delay—Write Today

Your life may be at stake. Your letter may save you months of torturing illness and prolong your life to a good old age. To wait means too late in many cases. Will you be one of those?

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To Prove It, I Send a Trial Package Free By Mail.



My discovery actually grows hair, stops falling out, removes dandruff and quickly restores luxuriant growth to shining scalp, eyebrows and eyelashes, and quickly restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. Write to-day for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail to J. F. Stokes, Mfg. 5184 Foso Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to help cover postage.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

I have never tried Poso Hair and Scalp Remedy, but if you will send me a trial package by mail, prepaid, free, I will use it.

Give full address—write plainly

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK

"Modern Furnace Heating" tells how to select and run a good furnace—how to set it up yourself and how you can buy

THE LEADER

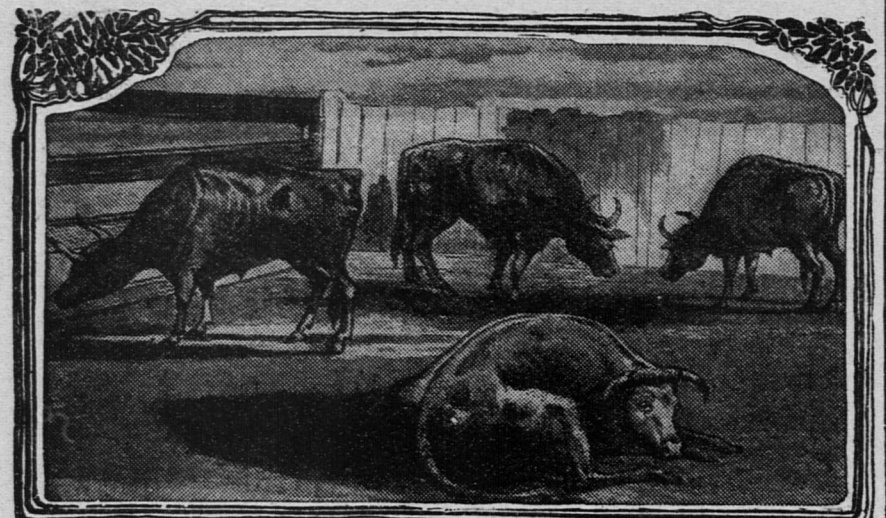
No. 45 Steel Furnace for \$49. It heats 8 rooms, a store, school or small church—burns any fuel; has a brick fire box and is strong and durable. (Other sizes for other work). Write to-day for our book—it will pay you. Free Warming & Ventilating Company, 744 Tacoma Building, Chicago

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25 Bulbs, a Beautiful Collection, sent with the order, including Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Tuberoses, Gladioli, Calliopsis, etc., if you will send at once 25 cents in silver or stamps. Address: E. C. HOLMES, Somerville, Mass.



CATTLE INFECTED WITH TEXAS FEVER.

of cattle, which is now prohibited. The saving in money and the convenience to shippers of this arrangement can easily be understood.

To Introduce Cattle from India.

While this quarantine and extirpation work is going on, a similar experiment on different lines directed to the same end will soon be under way. There have been imported to some of the Texas ranges specimens of the Indian sacred cattle, and it has been found that they were immune to the Texas fever. Apparently there is an oil in the skin that is repugnant to the tick. At any rate they will not harbor the parasite. The half-bloods and even animals containing but one-sixteenth part Indian blood have been found immune, and they make just as good beef cattle as can be found.

There are very stringent laws against the importation of foreign stock into this country without thorough examination and quarantine; therefore it is risky to import stock from so far away as India without especial provisions for its examination. Mr. A. S. Borden of Pierce, Tex., has arranged, however, with the Agricultural Department to make a large importation of the immune Indian cattle, and has already left for British India to pick them out. The Department of Agriculture will send a special veterinary after him, and the first shipment of about 100 head will be

annually would be \$27, by each head of cattle \$19, by each hog \$12 and by each sheep \$2. The fertilizing value of all the manure produced would, therefore, be for horses, \$459,000,000; cattle, \$1,159,000; hogs, \$564,000,000; and sheep, \$90,000,000, or a total of \$2,272,000,000.

These estimates are based on the values usually assigned to phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen in commercial fertilizers, and are possibly somewhat too high from a practical standpoint. On the other hand, no account is here taken of the value of manure for improving the mechanical condition and drainage of soils which is almost as important a consideration as its direct fertilizing value. It is generally conceded that at least one-third of the value of manure is lost by present wasteful management or a total loss to the country of over \$750,000,000.

Return Full Value to the Soil.

If a farmer desires to maintain the productiveness of his land, it is essential that the amount of potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen removed through the selling of meat, milk, grain, hay, fruits, vegetables, etc., should be restored through an intelligent conservation of the barnyard manure.

It seems to be a hard matter to induce the average farmer to abandon the time-honored practice of piling



RYE GROWN ON WELL MANURED LAND.

TYPICAL CROP WHERE MANURE IS WASTED.

examined before they are shipped, and then quarantined on one of the small islands off the gulf coast till it is determined that there is no danger of their bringing into this country some strange bovine affliction even worse perhaps than Texas fever.

After the animals have been thoroughly proven, they will be introduced among the Texas herds, and it is hoped

manure in the open air, exposing it to leaching by rains and fermentation by hot mid-summer suns, and adopt rational scientific methods. He also hesitates to incur the necessary expense of building suitable receptacles for the storage of manure, frequently assuming that this expense is greater than it really is. Manure is considered a waste and it is hard for him to put

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This is a large powerful achromatic Telescope for Terrestrial and Celestial use. This Telescope is provided with an adjustable Solar Eye piece. With this wonderful eye-piece you look the sun square in the face, on the brightest and hottest day, and study its face as you do the moon at night. Every student, male or female, needs this Telescope to study the sun in Eclipse, also the mysterious recurrent Sun Spots which appear and disappear at intervals, and move about in different locations of the Sun. You will regret it if you neglect to secure this Telescope. Relatively such a good Telescope was never sold for this price before. These Telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe, measure eleven inches and open 5 1/2 feet in the sections, and 5 1/4 inches in circumference. They are Brass Bonnet, Brass Safety Cap on each end to exclude dust, etc., with Powerful Lenses, scientifically ground and adjusted. Guaranteed by the Maker. No return. Every telescope in the country or at seaside resort should certainly secure one of these instruments; and no farmer should be without one. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Sent by express safely packed, for only \$1.00. Sent by mail prepaid for \$1.10. Our new catalogue of Guns, etc., sent with each order. This is a grand offer and you should not miss it. We warrant each Telescope just as represented or money refunded. Send \$1.00 by Registered Letter, Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, or Bank Draft payable to our order. If you desire Telescope by mail add 10 cents postage.

Interesting Booklet, entitled "Telescope Talk," FREE with each order, or sent on request.

WANTS ANOTHER.

Gentlemen—Please send another Telescope. Money enclosed. Other was a bargain, good as instruments costing many times the money.

SUPERIOR TO A \$15 GLASS.

Fred Walsh, of Howe Island, Ontario, Canada, says: "Gentlemen—I have just received your telescope, and must say it surpasses all expectations. It is far superior to one which we have had, which cost \$15.00 some years ago. Just a few nights I have seen with it are worth more than double what it cost me."

COULD DISCERN BOATS FROM FIVE TO TEN MILES.

Mr. C. M. Medley, of Duluth, Minn., who purchased one of these Telescopes, says they are superior to anything he expected; that with it he could discern boats on the Great Lakes at a distance of 5 to 10 miles, and in clear weather he could read the names of steamers and other craft at a distance of one-half mile away.

This booklet tells all about the care of Telescopes, and about Eclipses of the Sun and Moon the evening and morning for year, where visible, etc.

A Telescope brings new brain cells into play, opens up new avenues of thought and broadens the scope of the mind. WORTH MANY TIMES THE PRICE. The Saxon, New York, Nov. 4, 1905.

Meers, Kirtland Bros. & Co. Gentlemen—I had with me on my recent European trip, one of your Excelsior Solar Telescopes, with which I observed an Eclipse of the Sun. At the Austrian Tyrol it was almost 80 per cent. concealed. Your Solar eyepiece is a great thing. Its value to me on this occasion was many times greater than the entire outlay for the telescope. Yours truly, L. S. HENRY.

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